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#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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## Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THIS is a good newsy number, with a lot of new ideas in it as well.

PLATINUM is being mined in Yukon, Canada (p. 180).

A QUAIN CHRISTMAS WINDOW is reproduced by photography on p. 196.

NEW REGULATIONS for the importation of saccharin into Australia are printed on p. 180.

QUITE a number of chemists have been appointed Land-tax Commissioners. For their names see p. 176.

THE FRENCH TAX on proprietary medicines has been abandoned. We report the matter fully on p. 179.

THE DUBLIN washing-soda crystals case has ended in a verdict for the defendant with 25% costs (p. 185).

THE EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' TRADE ASSOCIATION strongly objects to the Federation altering its constitution (p. 198).

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT contains this week several matters besides advertisements, which it will pay to refer to.

A DUNDEE PHARMACIST is defending an action for 500% damages claimed in respect to a butter of antimony transaction (p. 185).

THE MAKERS of Cuticura soap have obtained an injunction restraining Cura Soap Co. and Mr. A. G. Hood from passing off Cura soap as Cuticura (p. 184).

WINTER ISSUE topics chiefly figure on "Xrayser's" page (191), and the issue has brought us a lot of appreciative letters, a few of which are printed on p. 209.

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER, F.R.S., the distinguished physiologist, died suddenly on Tuesday. We also report the death of Mr. Frederick Stearns of Detroit (p. 187).

MR. JOSEPH TAIT, President of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, figures in the Winter Session portrait niche (p. 197).

IRISH PHARMACISTS AND DRUGGISTS who have wine-licences must close their premises earlier, consequent on the new Liquors Act which has come into force (p. 194).

THE DISPENSING HINTS contributed by members of the Women Pharmacists' Association show that these ladies are not a bit behind their male *confrères* in practicality (p. 198).

NEW COD-LIVER OIL will be in the market in a few days, and the fact gives topical interest to Mr. W. Bousfield's observations on the Norwegian fishing, statistics for twenty years being given (p. 206).

GLASGOW CHEMISTS are in trouble about dispensing-charges. Cutting by the younger race is alleged and denied. The whole matter was discussed at a meeting of the local Association reported on p. 197.

MR. OCTAVIUS BEALE, who was at the bottom of the recent trouble about proprietary articles, has been appointed by the Australian Commonwealth as a special commissioner on the same subject (p. 180 and p. 194).

THE PROBABLE REMOVAL of Messrs. Dinneford & Co. from their pharmacy in Bond Street has induced some investigation into the history of the business, and many little known facts about it are mentioned on p. 195.

ENGLISH refined camphor is 1d. dearer; ethers from duty-paid spirit are also 1d. dearer. Copper sulphate, ginger, henbane, and digitalis are firmer. Quinine (seconds), castor oil, star-aniseed oil, crude carbolic acid are all easier (p. 202).

INDIAN ESSENTIAL OILS were the subject of an address by Mr. David Hooper, Calcutta, at a recent conference. We print most of the paper, which includes commercial and scientific facts about geranium, lemongrass, sandalwood, eucalyptus, and other oils (p. 207).

WE report the proceedings before the Magistrate against Mr. Bartlett, the Battersea chemist, arising from the poisoning of a woman with belladonna liniment (p. 183). The Treasury is prosecuting, and we suggest that the Pharmaceutical Council should be legally represented in the Court (p. 192).

MR. ISIDORE CLIFFORD, whose name was removed from the Dentists' Register last May, succeeded in his action against his partner, Mr. Justice Warrington holding that Mr. Clifford had not committed professional misconduct (p. 184). The bearings of this decision on advertising by dentists are discussed on p. 191.

## DRUGGISTS' SHIPPING TRADE.

THE Export Merchant Shippers' Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on March 9. The recent Board of Trade Returns testify to the extraordinary growth of the export trade from this country, chemicals, medicines, and allied products showing in 1906 more than the general average increase in quantities and values; and doubtless a large share of the future trade could be obtained by special efforts on the part of our advertisers to place their goods well before the trade in this number. In addition to the usual circulation to subscribers, copies will be sent to the buyers in the principal Export Shipping Offices throughout the United Kingdom. The Publisher will be glad to give any further information regarding the Number on application.



## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society did business in 1906 valued at 22,500,000*l.* approximately. This means 8.4 per cent. increase over 1905 in the grocery department, and 7.6 per cent. in others.

At Bury (Lancs), on January 21, George Fox was sentenced to six months' hard labour for breaking into the shop of Mr. Charley Dean, chemist and druggist, 56 Moor-gate, and stealing goods to the value of 14*l.* 18*s.*

Rothamsted Experimental Station (Lawes Agricultural Trust) has received a donation of 2,000*l.* from the Permanent Nitrate Committee, and a donation of 100 guineas from the Fertiliser Manufacturers' Association.

As is well known, the Burgess Hill (Sussex) Urban Council go in for growing peppermint, and so remunerative is the enterprise that they recommend other authorities desirous of reducing their rates to follow their example.

The chemist's shop carried on by Mr. H. D. Hayward in Bridge Street, Chester, was on January 23 the scene of an alarming fire. The outbreak originated in a dark-room in the basement, and much damage was done to the stock.

At Wood Green Police Court on January 25 Duncan Brady (23) was committed for trial at the Sessions on a charge of obtaining 1*l.* by means of a worthless cheque from Mr. C. Coulter, chemist and druggist, High Road, Wood Green.

At Marlborough Street Police Court last week, H. C. Roberts, a chemist's assistant, was sentenced by Mr. Denman to six weeks' imprisonment in the second division for the theft of 3*s.* from his employers, Messrs. Cooper & Co., Ltd., Greek Street.

In the Moreditch County Court this week, Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, wholesale druggists, obtained a judgment summons against a Dr. Moran for drugs supplied, Judge Smyly suspending it for a month. In a similar action against a Dr. Johnson an order for 3*s.* a month was made.

A curious letter appeared in the "Lancet" of January 26, purporting to be written by "G. Coverdale, Ltd." We understand that the letter was not written by the chemists' company of that name in York and elsewhere, nor by Mr. George Coverdale or any one connected with the company.

George R. Turner, of 102 Lothian Road, Brixton, S.W., was summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society at Lambeth County Court, on January 24, for selling white precipitate and for using the title "chemist." Defendant was too ill to appear, and the hearing was adjourned to a day which has yet to be fixed.

The Cheltine Works, Cheltenham, with secret recipes for diabetic, chocolate, and milk foods, machinery, and buildings were offered for sale by public action last week, as a going concern. The site, machinery, and buildings were valued at 7,000*l.* some years ago, and the final bid of 2,950*l.* was refused.

On January 26 Mr. J. E. Parrish, who for many years has been employed as an assistant at the shop of Mr. F. J. Oliver, chemist, Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone, found his wife with a gaping wound in her throat. Mrs. Parrish, who was removed to the hospital, was suffering from depression after an influenza attack.

At Lutterworth (Leicestershire) Police Court on January 24, Thomas H. Dewey, chemist and druggist, High Street, Lutterworth, was fined 2*l.*, and costs, or one month's imprisonment, for being drunk and disorderly. The Chairman of the Magistrates commented very strongly on the matter, saying that for public safety defendant should either give up his business or alter his course of life.

Dr. Collingridge, medical officer for the City of London, reports that large quantities of invalid delicacies have been landed in London as returned war-stores from South Africa. Essence of beef in tins was included, and this, like other foods similarly packed, was contaminated with tin. The consignments were condemned, and their sale by auction stopped.

### Optics.

On January 25, Mr. Evan Spicer, J.P., Chairman of the London County Council, distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, E.C. In reviewing the work of the session, the Principal (Dr. R. Mullineux Walmsley) stated that there had been a small increase in the number of individual students, and a substantial increase of 16 per cent. in apprentices and improvers. Mr. Spicer, in the course of his remarks, said that the optical work of the Institute is of great value, so much so that France and Austria have commenced to copy them, but he hoped they would keep ahead of those European nations.

### The Spectacle-makers' Company.

It was decided at a meeting of the Court of the Spectacle-Makers' Company, on January 23, to nominate a committee of Fellows of the Company holding the sight-testing diploma to consider the advisability of instituting a trades council, and to suggest the constitution and duties of such a council. The committee, consisting of Mr. Geo. Bennett (chemist and druggist), Mr. H. Coleman, Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (chemist and druggist), Mr. G. E. Ellis, Mr. S. L. Goodman, Mr. L. Laurance, Mr. E. K. Spiegelhalter, and Mr. A. Upson, met at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on January 24, and as the subjects under consideration are of such importance to the future welfare of the optical industry it was decided to invite communications and opinions from those interested. These may be addressed to the Chairman, Mr. G. E. Ellis, 63 King William Street, London, E.C., or the Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. Coleman, 72 Oxford Street, London, W.

### Transmutation of Elements.

The production of helium from the emanation of radium formed the basis of a popular lecture by Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., at the London Institution on January 28. There was not much that was new in the lecture, but there was much of interest. Explaining the spectroscopic identification of elements by corpuscular bombardment, Sir William said that Sir William Crookes is now endeavouring to ascertain by this means whether elements of the class yttrium, ytterbium, lanthanum, gadolinum are really elemental. He dwelt for some time on the Egyptian and Chinese attempts at metallic transmutation, and then considered modern possibilities on the basis of Rankine's axiom, "Every event takes place with gain or loss of energy." The radiation of energy by radium transmutes the radium emanation into helium, a change closely connected with corpuscular phenomena. Copper, lead, and other common metals feebly emit corpuscles under the action of ultra-violet light, and it is supposed that this discharge is connected with transmutation. Sir William thinks that the much greater energy of decomposing radium (two and a half million times that of exploding H<sub>2</sub> and O) may effect actual transmutation of the commoner metals, and he is at present investigating the cases of iron, lead and copper.

### Assessors of Land-tax.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Land-tax Commissioners: Mr. James Brown, pharmaceutical chemist, Maydencroft, Amptill; Mr. William Morley Martin, pharmaceutical chemist, Trewirgie, Redruth; Mr. John Taylor, chemist and druggist, 15 Lucius Street, Torquay; Mr. George Commins Row, chemist and druggist, High Street, Braintree; Mr. Samuel Fredk. Wardley, chemist and druggist, 14 Manor Grove, Tonbridge; Mr. Joseph Wallis Goddard, manufacturing chemist, Avenue Road, Knighton, Leicester; Mr. J. Goddard, manufacturing chemist, Loughborough Road, Leicester; Mr. Thos. Moore Baxter, chemist and druggist, Bourne; Mr. Robert Spencer Donington, pharmaceutical chemist, Red Lion Street, Spalding; Mr. Walter Shewell Corder, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, 4 Rosella Place, North Shields; Mr. Jesse Boot, Cavendish Road, Nottingham; Mr. Samborne Cook, chemist and druggist, Radford Road, Hyson Green, Nottingham; Mr. Albert Eberlin, chemist and druggist, The Park, Nottingham; Mr. Arthur Edward Fox, chemist and druggist, Banbury; Mr. Wm. Marson, chemist and druggist, 27 Earl Street, Stafford; Mr. John Averill, pharmaceutical chemist, Market Square, Stafford; Mr. William Edmondson, chemist and druggist, Carlton Villa, Kendal; Mr. John James Shawyer, chemist and druggist, Wood Street, Swindon; Mr. Ernest



Haworth Earle, chemist and druggist, 22 Market Place, Hull; Mr. E. L. Robinson, of the firm of Robinson Bros., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Knottingley; Mr. Evan James Davies, chemist and druggist, Newquay; Mr. T. J. Roberts, chemist and druggist, Ruthin; Mr. Thomas A. Burgess, chemist and druggist, Aberavon; and Mr. J. C. Pentney, chemist and druggist, 98 Queen's Road, Dalston, N.E."

#### Birmingham Notes.

Bogus directory-canvassers are a clan to be dealt with just now. Their methods are bold and fraudulent, and care must be exercised.

The "Mail" has interviewed all the professors at the University concerning the nitric-acid-from-air process, as to which such sensational paragraphs have appeared.

Last week the barometer at Mr. Lucking's shop in Corporation Street registered beyond the graduated portion of the tube, and the chart accompanying it did not acknowledge such a height!

A well-known pharmacist had his pocket picked while at a local sale last week. Quite an epidemic of such things has overtaken the town. Another chemist recently lost 3l. 10s. in the same way.

Mr. Thomas Barclay has accepted the honorary secretaryship of a committee which has been formed to establish a memorial to the late Sir Richard Tangye and his brother George, who were large benefactors to the city.

Far too rosy a complexion was put upon Birmingham chemists' trade by the suggestion of Mr. Woollett (Assistant Official Receiver) that it would stand borrowing at 50 per cent. and keep the borrower out of the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Walter E. Collinge, of Birmingham University, has discovered that a mixture of lime and sulphur is certain destruction to the black-currant mite. Owing to the prevalence of this insect-pest hundreds of acres of black-currant bushes have within the last few years had to be destroyed.

In the opinion of the Chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the Revenue Act, 1906, under which industrial alcohol is permitted to be used free of duty, is an excellent measure, and probably places the United Kingdom in that respect in a better position now than any other nation.

#### Leeds Notes.

At the annual meeting of the Leeds Meanwood Convalescent Home, held on January 28, it was stated that the amount expended in drugs on 395 children was 3l. 19s.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Leeds Cookridge Convalescent Home on January 28 that the cost of drugs for the year was 12l. 2s. for 1,545 patients admitted. Including all expenses of the institution, the cost of each patient was just under 10s. a week.

Influenza is still making its ravages felt in Leeds, and chemists, like the doctors, are kept busy supplying the necessary antidotes. Although knights of the pestle have kept fairly free from the malady, numerous doctors are suffering—a plight, indeed, which is rendered the more unfortunate in that the Leeds demand for "locums" just now is greater than the supply.

#### Liverpool Notes.

Notice of motion has been given to the Liverpool Corporation "that the medical officer of health be instructed to report fully to the Health Committee of the City Council upon the constitution of the quack medicines now being sold in Liverpool."

The appointment of a new inspector for the Widnes and Runcorn districts under the Alkali Works Regulation Act, by the combined authorities of South-West Lancashire and Cheshire, has called attention to the necessity for increased supervision. The Liverpool City Council has expressed a desire that an additional inspector should be appointed, and that the bases of contribution by the respective authorities should be the area and not the rateable value of the district.

#### Sheffield Notes.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, J.P., has been appointed one of the arbitrators of the newly formed "City and County Borough of Sheffield Friendly Society," an institution promoted by a section of the Corporation employés.

Tickets for the annual ball of the local Society next week are going well, and there is every prospect of a repetition of the success of previous years.

Councillor A. Russell Fox, F.C.S., occupied the chair at a meeting held on January 22 to offer congratulations to the candidate elected unopposed for the Crookesmoor Ward at the last municipal election.

The "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" had a representative on tour through the University this week, and he appears to have been much struck with the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Palmer Wynne, to whom he devoted a very flattering paragraph in his report.

The dispensing arrangements of the Union were under discussion at the meeting of the Sheffield Guardians on Wednesday, and the opinion was expressed that the majority of Unions throughout the country would find something worth imitating in the system in operation.

The Rotherham Magistrates, on January 25, dealt with a rather important milk-prosecution, in which the analyst's certificate showing (in addition to milk-solids below the standard) preservative in the proportion of 28 grains of boric acid per gal. Dairy company fined 10l., and costs; retailer, 5s., and costs.

#### Drug-analyses.

The public analyst of Middlesex reports that during the last quarter among the samples he examined under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were one of bismuth subnitrate, three of glycerin, three of compound ipecacuanha-powder, one of compound powder of jalap, two of liquorice-powder, and two of salicylic acid.

In Lambeth last quarter three samples of cream of tartar and three of tartaric acid were analysed and were found to be genuine. The public analyst, it was stated in a report issued on January 29, was paid 400l. a year for 1,000 analyses per annum and 10s. for each analysis above that number. During 1906 the total number of samples analysed was 1,500.

#### Contracts.

The Kendal Board of Guardians have decided that in future the drugs required for the Ambleside and Kirkby Lonsdale districts shall be supplied by local chemists.

The Public Health Committee of Wandsworth Borough Council has accepted the tender of the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for the annual supply of disinfectants for that department.

At a meeting of the Ashton-under-Lyne Board of Guardians on January 24, Mr. Platt said that for many years the drugs for the workhouse had been bought from a Liverpool firm. That, he thought, was shameful, in view of the fact that there are many local tradesmen well able to supply drugs and druggists' sundries. Sending to Liverpool for these things was casting a slur upon the tradesmen in the Union district. Mr. S. Newton endorsed the remarks of Mr. Platt, and added that local chemists could supply as good an article as outsiders, and perhaps 10 per cent. cheaper. The Rev. J. Grant Bird explained that years ago the medical officer dealt with a Liverpool firm for his drugs, and the Workhouse Committee desired to consult their present doctor as to the reason for this. Discussion postponed accordingly.

#### Saccharin-smuggling.

The new Department of Customs, to which the former head of the Criminal Investigation Department has been appointed, is to have a more important character than was originally anticipated. It is to be associated with the Solicitors' Department, and its operations will be directed from London. The Chief is to have under him four specially equipped assistants. The Customs authorities hope that as a sequel to the constitution of this Department there will be a decline in saccharin-smuggling, which is known to have greatly increased in the last two years.

#### The Doctor to Explain.

At a meeting of the Oswestry Board of Guardians on January 28, a letter was read from the Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley Owen complaining of neglect on the part of the parish doctor, Dr. Morris. A poor woman, it was stated, walked to Dovaston to see Dr. Morris, and he prescribed for her. He did not go to see her again, and nine days later she became very ill, and Mr. Bulkeley Owen's coachman



rode to Dovaston for Dr. Morris, but the doctor, it is alleged, refused to go, and when the coachman returned the woman was dead. A certificate for burial was given without any inquest. The Board agreed that the doctor be called upon for an explanation.

#### The Chemist as Consultant.

In the course of an inquest at Wandsworth on January 29, on the body of a child, aged 3½ years, who died from suffocation due to diphtheria, Mr. John Troutbeck, the Coroner, said that the case illustrated the danger of people consulting chemists as if they were doctors. There were many patent and other medicines which were prescribed by chemists who acted as though they were doctors. Chemists were educated to dispense drugs, which was a very different thing from prescribing. It was quite true that they must acquire knowledge of drugs for particular diseases, but they had no means of ascertaining what a patient was suffering from, and especially so when they did not even see the patient. If it were forbidden by law for chemists to treat patients at all, people would be compelled to go to medical men. The only way to bring about a change in the dangerous habit was, he believed, to bring it continually before the public, showing the harm incurred by following it.

### Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Belfast Epidemic.

Mr. H. Graham, druggist, 148 New Lodge Road, Belfast, writing to the local Press with reference to the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis which is causing numerous deaths in that city, quotes authorities for the contention that the disease is due to ergot-poisoning and to the use of bread made from grain affected with smut. The outbreak is a severe one, and on Tuesday the Health Committee resolved to recommend to the City Council that the disease be made notifiable on the part of the medical profession. Out of twenty-six recent cases, there have been fifteen deaths.

#### Meat-inspection.

Mr. H. Gibson, B.A., M.R.C.V.S., on January 25 addressed the members of the Public Health and Markets Committees of the Belfast Corporation and veterinary surgeons on the question of meat-inspection. He considered that all private slaughter-houses should be abolished and public abattoirs established in their place; that inspection of all meat should be compulsory; that a veterinary certificate should accompany all meat imported into this country; that all important responsible positions as meat-inspectors should be filled by veterinary surgeons, and only the minor positions or assistant-inspectorship held by the subordinates they had trained; that the stamping of all meat which had been passed should be enforced; that a standard should be adopted by which all inspection should be guided; and that compensation should be given for *bona-fide* diseased carcasses. Mr. Gibson is brother to Mr. Samuel Gibson (Hon. Treasurer of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland), a well-known Belfast druggist.

#### University Education.

One of the last official duties of Mr. Bryce as Secretary for Ireland was to receive last week deputations representing Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. He informed them that the Government have decided to create a new college in Dublin University so as to give an opportunity for bringing the youth of the country together in the hours of study. It would be a pity, he said, if students of different classes in the community, and different creeds, were to be condemned to perpetual isolation. The Government propose to furnish the college with adequate buildings, laboratories, and scientific apparatus. The new college will be entirely free from any kind of theological test. The Governors will be appointed, in the first instance, by the Crown, and thereafter partly by the Crown and partly by the teaching staff and graduates. The Royal University of Ireland is to be abolished, and the University of Dublin turned into a national University for Ireland, which will include Trinity College, the new college in Dublin, and the colleges in Belfast and Cork.

### Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Aberdeen.

A new pharmacy will shortly be opened in the West end of the city.

The Food and Drugs inspector is on the warpath again in the North. Unfermented fruit-wine appears to be his speciality.

The chemists of the county were well to the front at functions to uphold the "Immortal Memory of Burns." Mr. W. Bremner, Port Erroll, presided at a Burns Night held under the auspices of the Cruden Bay Literary Society. Mr. Bremner was at one time Vice-President of the now defunct Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association. Mr. J. H. Low (Fraserburgh) had the arranging of what turned out to be an excellent programme at a Burns Concert held at New Deer. Mr. Alex. Milne (Maud) was one of the vocalists; he is a singer of high order, and his services are in great request throughout the county. Mr. Jas F. Ironside (Inverurie) assisted at a Burns Concert there.

#### Dundee.

Influenza is no respecter of chemists. Mr. John Gray, of Messrs. Davidson & Gray, is one of those who have been laid aside by it.

The central window in the frontage of Messrs. J. Hardie & Son, pharmaceutical chemists, High Street, was broken on Saturday night by a passer-by.

#### Edinburgh.

The Heriot-Watt College in Chambers Street is to be extended, and of the 6,000*l.* needed half has been subscribed.

With the return of wintry weather many up-to-date chemists have window-displays of the emulsions of various manufacturers.

Claims against the late Mr. G. H. Laird's estate should be sent to Messrs. Cornillon, Craig & Thomas, S.S.C., 15 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, before February 14.

Fifty members of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association visited the Edinburgh Central Fire Station last week, this being the programme of the fifth meeting of the 29th session. They were much delighted with all they saw.

At a meeting of the Royal Public Dispensary in Edinburgh it was stated that it has been at work for 130 years, and still has abundant energy and enthusiasm. Last year it treated 8,922 of the sick poor, and reduced a debit balance from 56*l.* to 8*l.* Mr. W. Duncan, F.C.S., is largely responsible for this.

Business among chemists improved in January, a gratifying condition of which the burgling fraternity still attempt to reap the advantage. The latest sufferers are Mr. Kirk, Grange Loan, and Mr. Gibb, Warrender Park Road, both of whom were robbed of small sums of money last week. Meantime the police are prosecuting—inquiries. That there were five policemen, armed with note-books, investigating a minor accident in the Abbeyhill district the other day, discredits the rumour that "the force" is inadequate.

#### Glasgow.

Glasgow chemists are highly pleased with the Winter Issue of the *C. & D.*

Messrs. Frazer & Green, Ltd., have put up a beautiful electric lamp above the door of their new premises in Sauchiehall Street.

As a result of the severe gale which swept over Glasgow on Monday, Mr. G. Hyslop, chemist and druggist, Possilpark, had his shop-window broken.

Mr. James Ferrier, chemist and druggist, has left Messrs. John McMillan, Ltd., 17 Great Western Road, to take up an appointment with Mr. Alex. Davidson, Ph.C., of Montrose.

On Friday evening, January 25, Mr. Peter Fenton gave a limelight lecture to one of the Glasgow Natural History Societies on a "Visit to the Outer Hebrides," touching specially on the flora of the islands.



**Kilmarnock.**

Mr. David McKay, chemist and druggist, Bank Street, has acquired the business of Dr. Prentice, King Street, and will carry it on as a branch.

Mr. Robert Barry, chemist and druggist, has been appointed manager of the business of the late Mr. D. Young, chemist and druggist, until it is disposed of.

**Business Changes.**

The business lately carried on by Mr. Alex. Fraser, chemist and druggist, at Sherwood Buildings, Glasgow Road, Paisley, under the name of James Macduff & Co., has been transferred to Mr. Andrew Hunter Paton, chemist and druggist, who will carry it on in his own name.

Mr. A. Fraser, chemist and druggist, Forbes, has made a permanent agreement with Mr. William Anderson, chemist and druggist, and in future the business will be conducted under their joint direction. Mr. Anderson served his apprenticeship with Mr. Fraser, and was in London for some years after qualifying.

**The Kinninmont Prize.**

Mr. William L. Currie, Hon. Secretary, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow, has ready the syllabus for the Competition to be held in May for a gold medal, books, or apparatus, to be awarded as the result of an examination in botany and physics. Assistants in Glasgow and the counties of Argyle, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, and Wigtown, who have passed the Minor examination at any time from April two years preceding the date of examination, are eligible. Full particulars are given in the syllabus, copies of which may be obtained from Mr. Currie. The closing date is April 30.

**Doctors and "Co-operative" Drugs.**

At the annual soirée of the Dunfermline Co-operative Society, Ltd., Mr. George Wright, the Chairman, said the Society had started a drug department during the past year, and they had had an uphill battle to fight with the doctors in the town. The majority were friendly, but there were others who had prevented them from dispensing drugs in a way that should not have been done. He asked those present that when a doctor called to prescribe for a patient they would see that the "line" was made out so that they could get it dispensed in their own drug department. He did not see why they should not be able to buy in their own establishment anything that was supplied elsewhere. In the drug department they were able to supply almost everything that was required, and some doctors had already given way. There was a time in the history of the medical profession when it was an understood thing that doctors got commission on the drugs which their patients ordered, but he understood that no such thing existed now.

**French News.**

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.**—Only 727 persons (721 French, four English, one Belgian, and one Dutch) bitten by mad dogs, etc., were inoculated at this Institute during 1905. One died of hydrophobia before the end of the treatment, and three others subsequently succumbed. The number of persons treated at Paris has steadily diminished since the opening of the institutes in provincial towns. In 1886, 2,671 persons were inoculated and twenty-five deaths registered; in 1896, 1,308, with four deaths.

**ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.**—At the usual weekly meeting of this Academy last Tuesday, the following gentlemen were announced as candidates for the seat left vacant by the death of M. Prunier, director of the Central Pharmacy of the Paris Hospitals—viz.: M. Berlioz, pharmacist at Paris; M. Béhal, professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy; M. Léger, chief pharmacist of the Beaujon Hospital, Paris; and M. Meillère, director of the analysis laboratory of the Academy of Medicine.

**DOYEN CANCER-TREATMENT.**—The third hearing of the Crocker v. Doyen case was held on Saturday, January 26. The court was crowded to overflowing, and special interest was aroused by the fact that, as foreshadowed last week in the *C. & D.*, Dr. Doyen addressed the Judges personally in his own defence. M. Desjardin, in continuing his un-

finished pleading, said that more than six years have elapsed since Dr. Doyen gave the details of his method to the Paris Academy of Medicine, and the serum has never before been challenged. Dr. Doyen commenced his address evidently feeling somewhat nervous, but he soon gained confidence, and gave full and explicit details concerning his serum-cure for cancer. He said his duties and responsibilities as a surgeon and physician are well known to him, one being the leading principle never to promise a cure. "Who can claim to be a master of life, and may not even a simple operation prove fatal?" he added. Dr. Doyen told the Court about his researches, and claimed to be one of the first surgeons in Europe to make extensive use of the microscope in diagnosis. He stated that he once went to Pasteur, asking to work under him, but the conditions which Pasteur imposed were such that he (Dr. Doyen) could not agree. Pasteur had occasion to regret this, as Doyen was right in his cancer-research, and Pasteur was wrong. The defendant had not concluded his address when the Court rose.

**MEDICINE STAMP-TAX.**—The clauses of the Budget Bill containing the terms of the proposed tax on proprietary medicines were withdrawn when the Bill came before the Senate on January 24. This step was taken to expedite the passing of the Budget, but it is not improbable that the subject will come forward again. The discussion which took place when the Bill was before the Senate was long and interesting. When Clause 26, imposing a duty on pharmaceutical specialities, was reached, M. Poirrier moved that it be detached from the Bill. He pointed out that the proposal was to tax all special preparations sold in pharmacies or elsewhere to which are attributed curative or preventive properties. The text of the clause had been somewhat altered, and would in its new form apply to groceries and perfumes, as well as medicines. M. Poirrier pointed out that would include such things as Nestlé's milk-food, Maggi's *pâtes*, and Falière's phosphatine, as well as eau de Botot and eau de quinine. Some amusement was caused when M. Poirrier produced packages of these proprietary articles and proceeded to read the labels. The simplest label for vaseline, in which information as to the uses of the article was given, would make vaseline liable to pay the stamp-duty. It would, moreover, need an elaborate and irritating system of supervision if grocers' shops and perfumers were to be controlled, as well as pharmacies. He further maintained that by packing quinine or antipyrin into cachets the pharmacist would bring quinine and antipyrin within the meaning of the term "special preparation," and that the obligation which rested on the wholesaler of paying duty on the retail-price could not possibly be carried out. The tax, moreover, was exorbitant in amount, would not realise anything like what was claimed, and would have to be paid eventually by the sick public. There would be many means of evading the tax, such as selling only specialities in small bottles at 25c. so as to come within the exemption. If the Government require new sources of revenue, why not tax trade-marks? Another speaker, M. César Duval, pointed out that to become a pharmacist costs a lot of money, and it is not fair to further tax the profession. Pharmacists who make special preparations probably already pay taxes on the ingredients, as most medicines contain either alcohol or sugar. It is a mistake, he said, to think that the large wholesale businesses have been built up by manufacturing proprietaries, many of them make special forms of medicine which can only be profitably produced on a large scale and by means of expensive machinery. At the end of the debate the President put it to the Senate whether Clauses 26 and 27, referring to pharmaceutical specialities, be detached or retained in the Budget Bill. An immediate response in favour of detachment was given, and without going to a division the clauses were rejected.—The subject came on for debate again on Monday, January 28, in the Chamber of Deputies, and the action of the Senate in detaching the medicine-stamp proposals from the Bill was approved by 500 votes against 70. M. Cazeneuve, in asking the Chamber to confirm the decision of the Senate, acknowledged that the tax would in reality fall on invalids. General Gallieni stated that during the Madagascar campaign more than a thousand kilograms of pharmaceutical products of a proprietary nature were supplied to the French Army from Lyons. The Government would by the proposed tax be in-



flicting an additional burden on the State. It is already becoming difficult to obtain recruits for the pharmaceutical profession, and to increase the disadvantages would cause still further a falling-off in the number of students. M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, did not consider that pharmacists would be unduly harassed by the tax, as it was the manufacturers who would have to attach the stamps. Pharmacists would be allowed sufficient time to send their stocks of proprietary medicines to the makers. M. Berry answered this by stating that the patient who takes the medicine was even more worthy of sympathy and consideration than the pharmacist; but M. Mougeot, on behalf of the Budget Commission, said that as proprietary medicines were already sold at much above their real value the small additional tax would not make much difference. On putting the matter to the Chamber the proposal was detached from the Bill, as stated above. It now remains to be seen whether a separate Bill will be brought forward embodying the medicine-stamp suggestions.

## Australasian News.

### The Commonwealth.

ANOTHER INQUIRY.—The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette" contains the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Octavius C. Beale as a Commissioner to inquire into—

(a) The manufacture, importation, announcements, offering for sale, sale and use of preparations commonly known as patent or proprietary medicines, and of drugs, alleged curative agents, medicinal preparations, toilet articles, foods, and drinks, the composition of which is not disclosed, and which are alleged to have medicinal or remedial properties;

(b) The effects or consequences of the use of any such articles; and

(c) The legislation and administration in Australia or elsewhere relating to any of the aforesaid matters.

Mr. Beale is the piano-maker who has been engaged on similar errands before.

IMPORTATION OF SACCHARIN.—A proclamation in regard to the importation of saccharin has been published in the following terms:

From and after the first day of March, 1907, the importation into Australia of saccharin and other artificial sweetening substances possessing a sweetening power greater than that of sugar and not possessing nutritive qualities and of substances capable of conversion into saccharin or articles of a similar nature shall be prohibited unless the saccharin or other artificial sweetening substances or substances capable of conversion into saccharin or articles of a similar nature are imported in packets of not less than eleven pounds weight and plainly marked with the word "saccharin" or with the trade name of the contents thereof, by wholesale druggists, pharmacists, or chemists, who have given security to the satisfaction of the Collector that the saccharin or other substances referred to in this Proclamation and imported by them shall be used for medicinal or scientific purposes only.

### Victoria.

ALCOHOLIC PROPRIETARIES.—In the *C. & D.*, December 15, 1906, particulars were given of an Excise prosecution in which defendant, the employé of a Collingwood grocer, was charged with selling a spirituous liquor without being licensed. The liquor in question was Ayer's sarsaparilla. The case was dismissed, but was carried by the authorities to the High Court. Judgment was given on December 20, 1906, by Mr. Justice Cussen. He held that the Magistrate was right in deciding that the prosecutor must prove that Ayer's sarsaparilla came within the scope of the Licensing Act. He said the question never seems to have arisen in England for decision, although there are several American cases which support the view taken that the liquors whose unrestricted and irresponsible sale it is intended to prohibit are those, or are of the same class as those, which are usually found on the premises of a licensed victualler. In the present case the liquid was obtained in the patent-medicine department of a store; it was asked for and sold as a medicine, and, though that by itself would not be conclusive, the prosecution is bound to show that it is something other than what it purports to be. The prosecutor con-

tented himself by showing that the liquid contained alcohol, and that it might be used or misused to produce intoxication. The order *nisi* was accordingly discharged, with costs, and the decision of the Magistrates upheld.

## Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

QUEBEC EXAMS.—At the recent quarterly pharmaceutical examinations held in Quebec twenty-two candidates presented themselves, and the following, named in order of merit, passed: Donat Vezeau, Joseph L. Lafond, Nathan Denbow, Morris Ginsburg, and J. N. Turgeon. The following candidates passed in all subjects but one, for which they will be required to present themselves again at the next examination: Valmore Boucher and Antoine Silver, Latin; Willie Lessard and E. R. Vincent, arithmetic.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF MONTREAL comprises, among others, a number of oil, paint, and drug men, and a few days ago these members held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers and choosing a nominee for election to the Council of the Board of Trade as representing the oil, paint, and drug interests. The following officers were elected: President, James W. Knox; Vice-President, Alex. Ramsay; Executive Committee, Wm. Strachan, W. S. Patterson, E. Liersch. It was decided to support Mr. J. S. N. Dougall, who has already been nominated for the Council of the Board of Trade.

PLATINUM IN THE YUKON.—Attempts are being made to obtain platinum in the Yukon district. Although fine-grained platinum was recognised in the black-sand residue obtained along the Teslin or Hootalinqua River, Yukon Territory, as early as 1898, until recently no active preparations have been made to recover it. A syndicate, whose concessions cover fifteen consecutive miles up the river from its mouth, are now preparing to exploit the river-bed with a Risdon dredge, which will be equipped for saving the black-sand residues and extracting the platinum from them. Black sand from this river was treated by the United States Geological Survey's plant at the Portland Exhibition in 1905, the opinion being that the platinum, although exceedingly fine, is capable of recovery.

## India and the East.

THE DRUG-TRADE is very busy at present, according to reports in the Bombay bazaar.

RESTRICTING THE SALE.—The Bombay Customs now require vendors of morphine and its salts, either in powder or tablet form, to obtain a licence for any quantity over 10 grains. The Government is determined to put as many obstacles as possible in the way to the free sale of morphine and cocaine.

A COCAINE CONVICTION.—A native, Abdul Haig, from Benares, was fined Rs. 500 recently in Bangalore for importing 200 oz. of cocaine *via* Colombo. He appealed, and the judgment has been confirmed, but the Judge reduced the period of imprisonment for default from two months to three weeks.

GONE EAST.—Mr. A. Sercombe Griffin, chemist and druggist, who was for some years in the Plough Court pharmacy of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., is now manager of the dispensing department of the business of Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co., Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, Burma.

MANGANESE ORE AT GOA.—Deposits of manganese were discovered early in 1906 in the province of Goa (Portuguese India), and since then some 250 concessions for mining of this ore have been applied for to the Portuguese Government. At present about six concerns have commenced mining operations, covering in all about twenty mines. Some of these are situated near tidal water and not many miles from the port of Mormugao. The ore in some cases is of exceptionally good quality. The restrictions regarding mining and prospecting are not onerous, and the taxes on mines and their output are, at present, light.



## South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony.

A NEW CHEMIST.—A licence has been issued to James Thomas Doyle, a pharmaceutical chemist with the Irish diploma, to practise in the Cape Colony.

INVADING SOUTH AFRICA.—Messrs. Martin Elgar, Ltd., Cape Town, have been requested by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Co. of Japan) to write a report on the various South African ports. This company operates the Imperial Japanese and U.S. mail line, and, it would appear, have some idea of connecting up with South Africa.

VINEGAR.—At Woodstock, before the A.R.M., on January 4, Herbert Dray, manager of the Kentish Vinegar Manufacturing Co., was summoned on a charge of contravening the Food, Drugs, and Seeds Act, by selling one bottle of vinegar "which did not represent a genuine vinegar—i.e., not the product of acetous fermentation of a vegetable infusion or decoction." The bottle was labelled "Pure Malt Kentish Vinegar." Defendant stated that eight years ago a sample of similar vinegar was taken for Government analysis, and as he had heard nothing further, he concluded the vinegar was in order; and another sample had recently been analysed by Dr. Marloth, who pronounced it a "pure and wholesome vinegar" and "free from injurious substances." Witness said he had manufactured vinegar in Cape Colony since 1898, and for twenty years in Kent, and had always made it from the same recipe, and no complaint had been received. The Magistrate reserved judgment.

MAFEEKING NOTES.—Mr. J. E. Jones, chemist and druggist, who has managed the Mafeking branch of the business of Messrs. W. N. Cooper & Co. since it opened nine and a half years ago, has retired from partnership, and is leaving for England. His successor is Mr. W. Farquhar Milne, chemist and druggist, who was formerly with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., of Edinburgh. Since going to Africa Mr. Milne has been with Messrs. Cleghorn & Darroll, of Cape Town, and with Mr. W. Gasson, of Kimberley. Latterly he has been managing the Zeerust branch of Messrs. W. N. Cooper & Co.'s business, where he will be succeeded by Mr. Seymour, formerly manager for Mr. C. H. Turpin, Dutoitspan Road, Kimberley.—Mr. J. M. Sanford, chemist and druggist, has returned to Mafeking to resume the management of the branch of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., after an absence of eighteen months at Mossel Bay. Mr. J. W. Sayers, who has been in charge during that time, is going to England.—Business in Mafeking is not booming yet, writes a correspondent on January 5, but it is no worse than it was twelve months ago. The splendid rains we are having this season—by far the best for eleven years—should benefit the district considerably.

NOVEMBER TRADE.—The grand total of imports into British South Africa during November 1906 amounted to 2,437,930*l.*, as compared with 3,150,869*l.* in November 1905; exports for a similar period were 4,186,206*l.*, being 754,000*l.* more than in 1905. Among the items imported were: *Cape Colony*—drugs and medicines, 5,335*l.* (October, 4,483*l.*); drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 21,350*l.* (October, 21,665*l.*). *Orange River Colony*—drugs and medicines, 1,053*l.*; drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 4,293*l.* *Natal*—medicines, 3,367*l.* (November 1905, 4,047*l.*); drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, manufacturers, 75,332 *lb.*, valued at 1,297*l.* (November 9,557*l.* (November 1905, 9,651*l.*). *Transvaal*—glycerin for 1905, 876,768 *lb.*, valued at 17,354*l.*; medicines, 4,984*l.* (November 1905, 4,712*l.*); other drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 34,107*l.* (November 1905, 35,957*l.*). *Southern Rhodesia*—medicines, 531*l.* (November 1905, 325*l.*); other drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 2,973*l.* (November 1905, 2,583*l.*).

*North-Western Rhodesia*—drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs, 78*l.*

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—Our Cape correspondent, writing under date January 8, says that a conference of the different controllers of Customs within the South African Customs Union takes place at Cape Town the middle of the month, when an attempt to remedy the many anomalies in so far as druggists' supplies are concerned will be made. The pill question, like the poor and the depression, ranks foremost, it is understood. If the Natal controller has a few minutes to spare when at the Cape a chat on matters pharmaceutical with the President of the Cape Pharmacy Board might do much to enlighten him about products handled by the trade throughout South Africa, especially the difference between linseed oil and absolute alcohol; what is a true wine and what is a merchantable wine; also the difference between pill mass and manufactured pills. From the trend of events since May last it is evident that but two States in the Union really understand and are equipped to operate the tariff—the Transvaal and the Cape Colony.—The question of Portuguese East Africa joining the South African Customs Union is being reviewed, and the Lourenço Marques Chamber of Commerce is busy on the necessary investigations. It is difficult to see, however, how this scheme would work unless the reform abolishes preferential treatment of Portuguese imports which are now enjoying a protection of 90 per cent.

AT THE DOG SHOW.—The Governor opened the dog show organised under the auspices of the Western Province Kennel Club, in the Good Hope Hall, Cape Town, on January 3. From all accounts Spratts, Ltd., were the favourite caterers with those exhibited, for it was said that "from the smallest lap-dog to the mastiff all demanded Spratt's products." "This show is disinfected with Kerol" was emblazoned before one every few yards. The *C. & D.* man finds that "Kerol" is manufactured by Quibbells Bros., Ltd., Newark, Eng., and that Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co., Cape Town and Johannesburg, are the distributing agents in South Africa. Messrs. Brown Bros., Loop Street, Cape Town, show "Carbolacene" in its various packings; while Messrs. Spiller & Bakers, Ltd. (who are reported to be an English firm), displayed "Osoko" biscuits, meals, puppy foods, etc. Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, whose South African agents are Messrs. Otto Landsberg & Co., Cape Town, had an extensive display of the dip, toilet, dog, and other soaps and products, including "Cyllin." Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. also displayed their "Standard Brand" dog-remedies. A booklet, published by the firm, on "Dogs—In Health and Disease," was being freely distributed. For the benefit of up-country dog-owners, the assistant-in-charge informed our representative that letters dealing with disease incidental to dog-life in South Africa are placed before a qualified vet. for reply, and no charge is made for such service.

### Natal.

ASIATIC TRADING.—The question of the restriction of Indian trading continues to be discussed in Durban. At Stamford Hill the ratepayers passed a resolution requesting the Town Council to grant no fresh licences to Indians, and the Durban Political Association has placed the repatriation of indentured Indians upon its programme, it being pointed out that during the past six and a half years about 40,000 indentured Indians have been brought to Natal, of whom only about 12,000 have returned to India.

### Transvaal.

A YEAR'S FAILURES.—Statistics for the twelve months ending November 30 show that there were 462 insolvencies in the whole Colony, 117 estates being voluntarily surrendered and 345 compulsorily sequestered. The character of the businesses concerned is not stated.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.—At Wynberg, on January 4 to January 9, the preliminary examination of William Todd Prophet (32), chemist and druggist, was held before the Resident Magistrate. Prophet is charged with embezzling 34*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* and further sums from Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., whose Claremont branch he had managed from its inception. He has been committed for trial, the original bail fixed at 100*l.* being reduced to 50*l.*



## German News.

**FAILURES.**—During 1906 the following bankruptcies were filed in Germany: Six apothekers; fifteen physicians, dentists, and veterinary surgeons; thirty-six druggists; thirteen chemical, pharmaceutical, and mineral-water manufacturing; one wholesale pharmaceutical store; and two sick-clubs.

**NATIONAL PHARMACIES.**—A proposal has been introduced by Social Democrats in the Hesse Lower Chamber in favour of the non-allocation of expiring or new pharmacy concessions to private individuals, and of the gradual purchase of existing pharmacies by the State. The first proposal has already been acted upon for several years past, in the sense that there are now thirteen communal pharmacies in Hesse, but the Government has adopted a negative attitude in regard to the second suggestion.

**MINERAL WATERS.**—Formerly the Prussian State kept in its own hands the control and sale of the waters of Selters, Fachingen, Ems, Schlagenbad, and Norderney. A year ago it was decided to lease these. This proved most beneficial to the State, as during the past year the profits have increased by 3,500/. (70,000m.). The State did everything in its power to further the sale of the waters, the proprietors of the restaurants at the stations of the State Railway being requested to push their sale—a measure that caused considerable comment and led to an interpellation in Parliament.

**A LONG-WISHED-FOR CHANGE** with regard to the administration of medical and pharmaceutical laws in Prussia seems imminent. Up to the present this department has been under the control of the Minister for Education and Religion, and now the Budget Commission of the Prussian Parliament strongly advocates that it should be placed under the Minister of the Interior. This proposed change is being greeted with great satisfaction by physicians and pharmacists, who hope that it will bring about a more modern method of treating their affairs than they have experienced from the combination of religion and medicine.

**A BARIUM IMPURITY.**—In the town of Weissenfels last year a physician and a basket-maker died after partaking of imitation Carlsbad salts as made by the German Pharmacopœia formula (see *C. & D.* 1906, I, 628). Analysis showed that the salts contained barium nitrate, which caused death. The apotheker was charged with manslaughter, and the trial took place on January 22. He was acquitted, as he was able to prove that he had performed the analyses with regard to purity required by the Pharmacopœia and the salts had stood all the tests, and the Pharmacopœia contains no test by which the presence of barium could be detected.

**PERSONAL CONCESSIONS** in pharmacy are not without drawbacks, especially when the apotheker is a bachelor, and so cannot bequeath his concession. In these latter days apothekers so situated have got over the difficulty by adopting children, and thus prevent the concession reverting on their death to the State. The Brandenburg Pharmacy Chamber discussed the matter at a conference recently held, and resolved to ask the Ministry for Education and Medical Affairs to take steps as soon as possible to make such procedure unlawful. The meeting also decided to wake up the authorities in regard to the illegal sale of pharmaceutical preparations by drug-stores and others.

**PARKE, DAVIS & Co.'s LABORATORIES.**—Dr. Kuhlmann, Berlin, who has recently visited the United States, gives in the "Apotheker Zeitung" a description of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratories in Detroit. He describes in detail the pharmaceutical, chemico-bacteriological, and chemical laboratories. His observations finish thus:

My concluding visit was paid to the department where pepsin and organo-therapeutic preparations are made, but I could only go through these in a hurry. With sincere thanks I took leave of my guides and of the general manager, Mr. Swift, who assured me that in England, whence the Deutscher Apotheker is supplied with the Parke, Davis & Co. products, the same scheme of exact working is adopted. Not without pride I remembered the fact, when leaving the grand establishment, that I, as a German chemist, had learned to make practically, with my own hands, all that is made here by expensive and complicated machinery.

## American Notes.

From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**MONUMENT TO ALBERT E. EBERT.**—Contributions are coming in daily for this matter, and a special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association is preparing a memorial volume and is asking for reminiscences from men who knew Ebert intimately.

**THE NEW FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.**—Dr. Lyman G. Kebler, chief of the drug laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, on January 15 discussed the new Food and Drugs Act before several hundred manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, assembled in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The lecture contained little more than was given in the *C. & D.* of January 19, p. 83. Answering questions, Dr. Kebler made the following statements in substance:

Mineral waters artificially manufactured and heretofore known as "Vichy," "Kissingen," etc., must be labelled as imitations; also, all so-called "soft" drinks from which the actual extract of the fruit or shrub from which they take their names is absent must be labelled as imitations. However, no definite ruling has been made as to the use of the word "artificial."

Wood alcohol cannot be used in hair-tonics and like preparations intended for external use.

A serial number is no guarantee, the Government guaranteeing nothing except that prosecutions will be undertaken when goods do not conform to the law.

Dr. Kebler announced that the Pharmacopœia Committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture is now at work. He suggested that members of the drug-trade get together and make recommendations as to the desired changes. The new Act is providing posts for chemists and inspectors. Two classes of chemists are needed, and they will receive annual salaries of \$3,000 and \$2,000. The inspectors will be paid \$2,000 annually. Excellent opportunities for employment as experts are thus presented to pharmacists.

## Italian Items.

(From a Florentine Correspondent.)

**ANOTHER.**—Bertelli, one of Italy's largest speciality producers, is on the look-out for a fine central position in Florence with views to tapping the capital of Tuscany.

**FLUE.**—At Parma, "where the violets come from," they are having an epidemic of influenza and bronchitis to such an extent that the doctors complain of being overworked.

**LECTURE.**—Mr. F. F. Burdett, an old Square man, gave a lecture on "Bacteriology" to the members of the New Club at Florence recently, illustrated by numerous rare and interesting slides.

**SPRAYING VINES** with solution of copper sulphate has been for some time the approved method of protection from the ravages of the vine pest. Recent experiments at Geneva show that electricity is a "perfect remedy," but the difficulty of applying the cure will prevent it rivaling the spraying method in any way.

**A PHARMACISTS' STRIKE.**—At Naples a general meeting of pharmacists has decided to take steps to obtain certain modifications in the sanitary laws which are of interest to them. If these modifications are not granted it is possible that the pharmacists may have recourse to extreme means, not excluding a general strike.

**IMPORTATION OF PROPRIETARIES.**—Any foreign medicinal speciality previous to being allowed to enter Italy must first be forwarded with formula and description to the Sanitary Council, c/o Minister of the Interior, Rome, accompanied with a request on stamped paper for an examination. Should the Sanitary Council find the sample of original idea and substance, it is allowed to enter under the Government's letters patent. The formula must be written on the package and on all advertisements. Such is the law in substance, but as to its ultimate workings little (says our correspondent) may now be said. Meetings of protest are at present considering the law and its working, the result of whose findings will greatly influence the action of the authorities.



## Belladonna for Laudanum.

AT the South Western Police Court on Saturday, before the Hon. John de Grey, George Frederick Handel Bartlett (51), chemist and druggist, 38 Battersea



MR. BARTLETT, THE DEFENDANT.

Park Road, surrendered to his bail, and was charged, on remand, with the manslaughter of Mary Elizabeth Morris (56), a widow, of Southolm Street, Battersea, by belladonna-poisoning. Mr. Arthur Gill (instructed by Mr. Cohen) prosecuted for the Treasury, and, in opening the case for the prosecution, narrated the facts of the case, which we have already fully reported (see *C. & D.*, January 26, p. 123). Referring to liniment of belladonna and tincture of opium, counsel said it was a very important duty on the part of those dealing in such things that they should exercise great care that one should not be mistaken for the other. Each had a remarkably peculiar smell, and it was impossible to mistake one for the other if the precaution of smelling was taken. That was not unimportant on the question of negligence in this case. The law with regard to the dispensing of poisons was, he added, very clear and very stringent. It was governed by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which prescribed certain regulations with regard to poisons which were specified in the schedules, in which laudanum and belladonna were included. Section 15 provided that any person who shall sell poison, not being duly registered, shall be liable to a penalty of 5*l*. If, therefore, a registered chemist allowed an unqualified assistant to sell a drug without his personal supervision, both would be guilty of an offence under that section. Personal supervision meant, not the mere presence in the shop, but real supervision, so that the public should be as safeguarded as if the person dispensing were a duly qualified chemist. The question as to what was the duty of chemists in this matter was considered in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain *v.* Wheeldon in 1890, and counsel quoted from it the remarks of Mr. Justice Hawkins as to personal supervision of sales by qualified persons. The defendant had in his employment a young man, named Silke, aged twenty-four years, who was not a qualified chemist within the meaning of the Act. He had had some experience, but he was not entitled to dispense poisons. In the same service was Wm. Suter, who was only 15½, and there was a still younger boy, Wm. Kitchen, aged fourteen.



Counsel described the filling of the *tr. opii* bottle, saying that Suter called the boy Kitchen, gave him the empty

bottle, and sent him down into the cellar to refill it—a boy of fourteen. This was done in the presence of the defendant, but it was alleged that he did not see what was done, and did not know of it at the time. Whether his failure to do so was negligence on his part or not, would be for the Magistrate to consider. The boy refilled the bottle from a large bottle of tincture of something, but it was not tincture of opium, but a mixture of belladonna and camphor—very dangerous poisons. He gave the bottle to Suter, who took it from him and replaced it on the shelf. At that time there was no customer in the shop. When Suter took the bottle he was standing close to the defendant, who, however, did not see what was being done. The next sale out of that bottle was to Kate Dwyer, so far as was known, but other sales might have taken place without the same serious result happening, as laudanum was often used externally. The learned counsel then described the sale in great detail, and said the defendant did not appear to have taken any part in the transaction beyond looking at the bottle with the liquid still moving on the shelf. Accepting this statement of Silke's as being correct, it was a very perfunctory method of carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. He submitted, on these facts, that the question raised was whether the defendant had not been guilty of gross and culpable negligence in failing to observe what took place on January 3, when the bottle was refilled by two lads under extraordinary circumstances in his presence, and, whether the failure to exercise supervision over boys when dealing with poisons of this kind was not evidence of gross and culpable negligence, rendering him liable under the statute. In failing to notice that the bottle had been refilled as between the night of January 3 and the morning of January 4, it was evident, he contended, that he was not attending to his duties, and that if he had supervised the sale he would have known that the bottle had been refilled by somebody.

Evidence was then called, the statement of each witness being repeated by Suter to the defendant, who, on account of his deafness, leaned over the front of the dock with his head close to the lad's.

Dr. Charles M. Flide repeated the evidence he gave before Coroner Troutbeck, and, in reply to Mr. Hanne, said that if he saw a bottle labelled "*Tr. Opii*" he should conclude that it contained that drug. He did not remember ever going into Mr. Bartlett's shop without seeing him there. He could not say whether he had ever employed qualified assistants. In his opinion the deceased took about ½ dr. of the belladonna, which was more than he would care about taking himself. In a person of ordinary health, however, it would scarcely be sufficient to cause death, though it was more than the maximum dose.



Kate Frances Dwyer, the little girl, then described the purchase of the fatal mixture, and asserted that the defendant took no part in the sale, which was carried out by Silke, nor did the latter touch Mr. Bartlett to her knowledge. The defendant, she said, was writing at his desk. She did not always see Mr. Bartlett when she went to the shop. To look at the opium-bottle, which was on the shelf, he would have had to turn round, and she certainly did not see him do so.

The further hearing was adjourned till February 8, the defendant being released on the same bail. Mr. Hanne is his counsel, and was present at the hearing.

"DAD," asked Bobby, "what is biology?" "Go ask your mother," replied Dad, curtly. "She spends the most money." —*Harper's Weekly*.





## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### A DENTIST'S DEREGISTRATION SEQUEL.

In the Chancery Division on January 26 Mr. Justice Warrington gave his reserved judgment in the case of *Clifford v. Timms*, referred to in our issue of that date, p. 113, the action being in respect to a partnership which, according to agreement, was to be determined "if either partner shall be guilty of professional misconduct." The plaintiff's name was removed from the Dentists' Register on May 24, 1906, by order of the General Medical Council, for infamous conduct in a professional respect, and the defendant, on June 28 and August 20, 1906, gave the plaintiff notice to determine the partnership which he now resisted by this action. His Lordship decided in favour of the plaintiff. In the course of the judgment his Lordship commented briefly upon the provisions of Sections 2, 3, and 5 of the Dentists Act, and more fully upon Section 13, which gives the General Medical Council power to erase from the Dentists' Register the name of

a person registered [therein] guilty of any infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect. . . . The General Council may, and upon the application of any of the medical authorities shall, cause inquiry to be made into the case of a person alleged to be liable to have his name erased under this section, and, on proof of . . . such infamous or disgraceful conduct, shall cause the name of such person to be erased from the register.

His lordship also referred to Section 14, which empowers the General Council to restore the name of a person, and to Section 15, which provides that—

The General Council shall for the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of erasing from and of restoring to the Dentists' Register the name of a person or an entry, ascertain the facts of such case by a committee of their own body . . . and a report of the committee shall be conclusive as to the facts for the purpose of the exercise of the said powers by the General Council.

It was given in evidence by Dr. MacAlister, President of the General Council, that the committee ascertained the facts in the case of Mr. Isidore Clifford, and the Council acted upon the committee's report. His Lordship now said that it is the Council who has to find that the person has been guilty of the conduct referred to in the Act; the committee, on whose report the Council is to act, only ascertaining the facts on which the Council is to exercise its judgment. The order of May 24 contained a statement that on the facts found by the committee it had been proved that the plaintiff had been guilty of conduct which was infamous or disgraceful in a professional respect. The defendant tendered in evidence the order of May 24 and the report, dated May 19, of the committee, and further insisted that they were together conclusive evidence that the plaintiff had been guilty of conduct, infamous or disgraceful in a professional respect, and, that being so, that the Court must hold that he had been guilty of professional misconduct within the meaning of the agreement. Objection was taken to the admissibility of both these documents, and although his Lordship at the time admitted them, he now gave reasons for holding that they were not admissible. The issue was not, in his opinion, whether the plaintiff had been guilty of conduct which was "infamous or disgraceful in a professional respect," but whether he had committed "professional misconduct" in the sense of the deed of partnership. The latter, he considered, had a more restricted meaning than the statutory expression. "Misconduct in the exercise of his profession" would, his Lordship thought, fairly express the meaning of "professional misconduct," whereas the statutory phrase would include that misconduct and also misconduct as a member of the profession, which would be a different thing. For these reasons he excluded from the case the order of the Council and report of the Dental Committee. Nor could he hold that the plaintiff had been guilty of professional misconduct, as alleged. The only act of Mr. Clifford's own was his becoming a shareholder in and a director of a company [the American Dental Institute, Ltd.]. It was not

contended that this amounted to misconduct. But assuming that he ought to be treated as responsible for the acts of the company, what was there in those acts which could amount to professional misconduct, even if a wider meaning be given to the phrase than his Lordship thought right? The employment of unregistered assistants was not, so far as he could see, contrary to any rule of professional conduct. He had read all the advertising pamphlets, and could see nothing in them except a puffing of American methods in comparison with those of other practitioners. Advertising is admittedly allowed in the profession, and he failed to see any professional misconduct in the publication of such pamphlets as those. In his opinion, the defendant had not succeeded in justifying the notices of June 28 and August 20 on the ground alleged in them. But it was contended in argument that the plaintiff had been guilty of an act calculated to bring discredit upon or to injure the defendant or the partnership business. The business was carried on in the name of the defendant, the plaintiff's name not appearing at all. The order of May 24 would not necessarily bring discredit upon the defendant nor injure him or the business, but, if it did, his Lordship held that the defendant had not by any proper evidence proved that the plaintiff had been guilty of any act calculated to have that effect. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to a declaration as asked, that notice of August 20 was of no effect, and that the partnership had not been determined, but was still subsisting, and to an injunction, and to the costs of the action.

At the same time his Lordship gave judgment in the case of *Clifford v. Phillips*, which was substantially the same as the other case, but here Mr. Isidore Clifford was associated with another Mr. Clifford, whose name was also removed from the Dentists' Register on May 24, 1906. This circumstance induced the defendant to write to the plaintiffs on June 20, 1906, giving notice that it was his intention forthwith to determine and dissolve the partnership consequent on the General Medical Council's decision. His Lordship held that the plaintiffs were entitled to the declaration and injunction which they asked for, and to the costs of the action.

#### "CURA" AND "CUTICURA."

BEFORE Mr. Justice Parker, in the Chancery Division, on January 25, Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., moved, on behalf of the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., for an interim injunction to restrain the Cura Soap Co. and A. G. Hood from selling their soap under a name by which it was likely to be confused with the plaintiffs', from passing off their soap as the plaintiffs', and from representing that they were in any way connected with the plaintiffs' business. The defendants were not represented by counsel. Mr. Buckmaster, in the course of some remarks, said the plaintiff corporation (an American firm) owned a soap in respect of which they had obtained in 1885 registration of the trade-mark "Cuticura" in this country. Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., are their London agents, and were joined with them as plaintiffs. The soap is sold at a reasonably high price, and is held to be, and no doubt is, a very valuable article. It appeared that in 1906 people were going about the country selling a soap which they described as "Cura" soap, and were most undoubtedly selling it for the purpose of persuading people to believe that they were buying the "Cuticura" soap made by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co. and sold by Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons. The evidence showed that that was their intention; indeed, they carried their deception to such a pitch that they positively had the hardihood to sign, on receipts for money paid to them for the soap, the name of "Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Square." The plaintiffs naturally became anxious to know who was doing this, and found great difficulty in ascertaining. They found the defendants purporting to carry on business at 7 Saunders Road, Notting Hill, but examination showed that that was a lodging-house and they could not be traced there. The plaintiffs, however, ultimately discovered that they had a room at 48 Clifford Street, Manchester, and had been able to effect service there. The evidence was not answered, though the matter had stood over for a week to enable the defendants to reply to it. Counsel then referred to an affidavit made by Mr. Lionel Newbery, which stated that



the defendants were in the habit of forging his company's name on receipts, and that the soap was very inferior, though it was of the same colour and purported to produce the same result as the plaintiffs'. The price of "Cuticura" soap is 9½d. per tablet, and the defendants' about 3½d. A more audacious and deliberate fraud, said counsel, could hardly be conceived. His Lordship granted an injunction in the terms of the notice of motion till trial.

#### BUTTER OF ANTIMONY FOR RINGWORM.

JACOB ROSEN, a Dundee cigarette-maker, has commenced an action in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, against Mr. Charles Stephen, Ph.C., Wellgate, Dundee, for 500*l.* damages in respect to injuries to his daughter (a minor) alleged to be due to the application of butter of antimony prescribed by Mr. Stephen for ringworm on her head last July. Mr. Stephen denies that he prescribed the application. On the contrary, he states that Mrs. Rosen came into his pharmacy and asked for butter of antimony, and he refused to supply it when he learnt that it was to be applied to the girl's head. The next night the father came in with the girl, explained the matter, and at his solicitation Mr. Stephen supplied him with an ounce of the liquid, labelling it "Butter of Antimony—Poison," but he did not prescribe, and advised Rosen that the stuff should be used with great caution, it being an unusual application. He avers that Rosen neglected his advice and applied it carelessly and in too large quantities. Had he exercised due care no damage would have resulted to his daughter. Before the present action was raised defender tendered 10*l.* and the doctor's fee in full of all claims, and he repeats that tender. Lord Johnston ordered a proof to be taken before himself. Mr. Watt, K.C., and Mr. Spens appeared for the pursuer, instructed by Mr. Isaac Furst, S.S.C., and Mr. MacRobert for the defender, instructed by P. Morison & Son, S.S.C.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

##### CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Doncaster, on January 28, Walter Wray Hopkinson, St. Sepulchre Gate, Doncaster (described as a chemist and druggist), was fined 5*s.* and costs for selling 2 oz. of purified cream of tartar which the analyst certified to contain 8.35 per cent. of hydrated calcium sulphate.

#### Merchandise-marks Act.

##### WASHING-SODA CRYSTALS.

In the Dublin Northern Police Court on January 28, before Mr. Mahony, Divisional Magistrate, the case of Louis O'Connor, D'Olier Street, Dublin, *v.* William M. Collins, commission agent, 31 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, was disposed of after a long hearing. It had been twice previously adjourned (*C. & D.*, January 19 and January 26). The summons against the defendant was for selling a mixture of crystallised carbonate of soda, or soda-crystals, and Glauber salt and other substances, to which a false trade description—"soda-crystals"—was applied.

Mr. Blood, K.C., for the prosecution, explained that soda-crystals meant the ordinary washing-soda of commerce, an article of great domestic value and well known as a detergent, whereas with a large admixture of Glauber salt it would lose the detergent quality and be perfectly useless for washing-purposes. The article supplied by the defendant contained over 13 per cent. of Glauber salt. It was a false trade description to apply the term "soda-crystals" to that mixture. The prosecution, he said, was brought at the instance of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich.

Witnesses were then called to prove the circumstances of the purchase, and Sir Charles Cameron gave evidence as to the analysis of the sample.

Mr. Moriarty, K.C., for the defendant, asked his Worship to bear in mind that this was not a case of Glauber salt being added to the soda-crystals, only that the Glauber salt was not eliminated in the processes of manufacture.

The defendant gave evidence that he sold two qualities of soda-crystals at different prices, and he invoiced each grade accordingly. In the present case his clerk forgot to mark the invoice, but Mr. O'Connor had been told what percentage of carbonate of soda the soda-crystals contained. Professor Ryan said although the article contained 13 per cent. of Glauber salt it would be called in the trade "soda-

crystals," in the same way that 9-carat or 15-carat gold are called gold.

Mr. Mahony, in giving judgment, said the invoice could not be read alone, but must be read in conjunction with the conversations that had previously taken place. It was clear that Mr. O'Connor knew the article he was buying. There was no false trade description applied; there was not a particle of evidence to show that there was any intention to defraud.

He dismissed the summons and allowed the defendant 25*l.* costs.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* FREDERICK WILLIAM THACKRAY, 32 Liverpool Road, Southport, Druggist and Drysalter.—The adjourned public examination was held at Liverpool Bankruptcy Court on January 28. Debtor admitted that he had been extensively engaged in Sheffield and Southport in the manufacture and sale of "Penny Powders" for headache and various other ailments, his principal customers being small general shopkeepers. But the stringency of certain provisions of the Pharmacy Act had "made things rough for him," so he admitted; and debtor had also some years ago borrowed from a local money-lender, named Darlow, with whom he claimed a relationship as cousin. After the Official Receiver had questioned Thackray respecting the disposal of certain articles of furniture, which, it was claimed, had been scheduled under a bill of sale as security for the loan, the Registrar ordered the case to be closed.

*Re* WILLIAM SHAW, trading as Lowe & Wylde, Chemists, 53 King's Road, Chelsea.—This debtor attended, on January 29, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Linklater, for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities 641*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* (unsecured 595*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*) and assets valued at 406*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* He stated, in reply to Mr. Egerton S. Grey, Official Receiver, that he qualified as a chemist in October 1902, and for the next two years he acted as an assistant and manager. He purchased the Chelsea business in October 1904 for 400*l.*, borrowed money, of which 330*l.* is still owing. Shortly after the start his health gave way, and, owing to severe competition in the neighbourhood and to high rent, the business had always been a failure. From June 1906 he endeavoured, without success, to sell it, and, being pressed by creditors, he was compelled to file his petition. He attributed his failure to competition, want of capital, heavy rent, and bad health. The examination was concluded.

*Re* PERCY PROCTER JUDGE, Folkingham, Lincoln, Chemist and Druggist.—In this failure the receiving order was made on the debtor's petition, and the accounts filed show gross liabilities amounting to 485*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, of which 435*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* is expected to rank, and the net assets 155*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.* Debtor, who had previously been an assistant, purchased the business at Folkingham in 1901 for 212*l.*, of which 50*l.* was his own, and the remainder he borrowed from his mother and brother. The books kept comprise cash-book, day-book, and ledger; but the cash-book does not show the drawings for personal use or for household and other expenditure in lieu thereof. Debtor has not prepared any balance-sheets or profit-and-loss accounts, but says that his profits have been about 55*l.* a year, and his living expenses have been about 75*l.* per annum; but the Official Receiver is of the opinion that a difference of 40*l.* would be more correct than this difference of 20*l.* The debtor has been gradually getting behind, and rent for a year and a half was owing on October 14 last, for which distresses were levied on December 26 and 29, 1906. Of the unsecured liabilities 245*l.* is for money lent by relatives. The failure is attributed by the debtor to depreciation of business. The creditors include Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, London (60*l.*); John Fellingham, Grantham (20*l.*); Blundell Spence & Co., Hull (17*l.*); H. J. Rose, Folkingham (37*l.*); Mrs. Sarah Judge, Leeds (134*l.*); A. M. Judge, Newark (111*l.*).

*Re* THE BRITISH EMPIRE SOAP CO., LTD.—Under a compulsory winding-up order made against this company accounts have been lodged showing gross liabilities 8,437*l.* against assets valued at 1,385*l.* The Official Receiver, who is in charge of the liquidation, reports that the company was formed in October 1905, with a nominal capital of 20,000*l.*, to acquire from Mr. James Gibson a secret process for the manufacture of soap, and to carry on business as soap-makers. The company agreed to purchase the vendor's secret process for 10,000*l.*, payable as to 2,000*l.* in cash and 8,000*l.* in shares. The directors further agreed to acquire the plant and machinery (which cost the vendor between 1,500*l.* and 2,000*l.*) for 5,000*l.*, which was satisfied by the issue of debentures to that amount. The company appointed agents in various parts of the country for the sale of the soap, a small quantity of



which had been manufactured by the company. In some cases the appointments of agents were conditional upon their taking shares of the company, and the amount received in this manner for shares was 400%. The company advertised extensively, having regard to the small amount of its cash capital, and promoted prize-competitions to push the sale of the soap. The sales were, however, small, only 147*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* being received from this source. The 5,000*l.* debentures were all registered in names of members of the vendor's family, and on October 30, 1906, Mr. R. V. Critchley, C.A., Manchester, was appointed receiver on behalf of the bond-holders, and has since been in possession of the business. The Official Receiver concludes his report by observing that the result of the formation of the company is that Mr. Gibson, by his agent, has resumed possession of the property contracted to be sold to the company, while his process has been exploited and advertised by means of the cash capital obtained principally from persons appointed agents, and by credit amounting to upwards of 1,300*l.* being obtained from persons who supplied goods or published advertisements.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**EASTMAN, JABEZ EBENEZER**, 57 Forest Lane, Stratford, London E., Chemist and Druggist.—Dated January 17; filed January 22. Secured creditors, 202*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 758*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 151*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Composition of 4*s.* in the pound, payable forthwith. The creditors include Davy Hill & Hodgkinson, Ltd. (13*l.*); C. Tillott (101*l.*); Butler & Crispe (23*l.*); A. F. Elliston, Ipswich (202*l.*); S. Davies, Weymouth (171*l.*).

**NICHOLSON, LEONARD EDGE**, 49 Highland Road, Southsea, Drug-store Proprietor.—Trustee, Howard B. Morris, Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth. Dated January 21; filed January 24. Secured creditors, 13*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 294*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 133*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The creditors include Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London (29*l.*); W. Nicholson, Bolton (160*l.*); Hedley Nicholson, Bolton (25*l.*); Timothy White, Ltd., Portsmouth (15*l.*).

## New Companies and Company News.

**ALMO FOOD CO., LTD.**—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and turn to account any patents and rights relating to food extracts, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, etc. Registered office, 124 Chancery Lane, W.C.

**ARIOSO CO., LTD.**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire certain patents and provisional protection for an invention relating to improved apparatus for obtaining dried products from liquids and semi-liquids and improved atomising apparatus. The first directors are J. McCreedy, D. M. A. G. Hawes, and A. E. Pettit. Registered office, 36 and 37 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

**VOCALYPTUS, LTD.**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. Objects: To acquire and deal with patent proprietary articles, foods and beverages, etc. The first subscribers are: R. W. Nash, Westminster, C.E.; J. W. Topham, Edenbridge, gentleman; Major W. F. Nash, Walton-on-Thames; L. J. O'Brien Bray, merchant; A. J. Parker, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., barrister; F. A. Masey, clerk; and A. W. Lamond, clerk. Registered office, 108 Strand, W.C.

**C. H. MILLARD & CO., LTD.**—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Millard & Co. at 182 Church Street, Eccles, and the right to manufacture and deal in the medicinal preparation known as "Millard's Neuralgia-mixture," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in patent and other medicines, preparations, and drugs, etc. The first subscribers are: C. H. Millard, artificial-teeth specialist; W. Oldfield, chemist; S. H. Livesey, fishmonger; J. Hood, salesman; A. Fernley, grocer and baker; H. R. Ainley, publican; and W. Snape, contractor—all of Eccles.

**C. E. FULFORD (SOUTH AFRICA), LTD.**—Capital 13,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a patent-medicine manufacturer and dealer lately carried on by C. E. Fulford at 71 Bree Street, Cape Town, and elsewhere, in South Africa, under the style of "C. E. Fulford & Co.," the "Bile-bean Manufacturing Co.," and the "Zam-Buk Co." The first subscribers are: F. H. Fulford, Leeds, manager; F. Inclbold, Leeds, company director; S. A. Hirst, advertising manager; F. W. Boyer, Staningley, sales manager; F. W. N. Jones, Ealing, W., hosier and glover; W. E. Farr, Leeds, solicitor; and H. Whitfield, 17 East Parade,

Leeds, C.A. The first directors are F. H. Fulford, S. A. Hirst, F. Inclbold, F. W. Boyer, and F. W. N. Jones. C. E. Fulford, Ltd., have consented to this registration. Registered office, Greek Street, Leeds.

**SPRATT'S PATENT (AMERICA), LTD.**—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the six months to November 30 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax.

**LIVERPOOL APOTHECARIES' CO., LTD.**—It was resolved on December 13, 1906, and confirmed on January 10, 1907, that this company be wound up, the liquidator being Mr. A. McG. Milligan, 44 Castle Street, Liverpool, C.A.

**RUSSIAN DIVIDENDS.**—The United German Chemical-factories (S. T. Morosoff Krell and Ottman, of Kineschem, Blonsk and Blendinsk), capital 130,000*l.*, made 94,510*r.* in its second (1905-6) working year, and paid a dividend of 3.5 per cent., against 2 per cent. for 1904-5.—The Electrichestro Co. (producing chloride of lime, carbide of calcium, and electric carbons), of Blendinsk, capital 120,000*l.*, made a net profit of 11,874*r.* in 1905-6, which is carried forward to 1906-7.

**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD.**—The accounts show a profit for 1906 of about 75,000*l.*, to which has to be added 9,130*l.*, undivided profit from 1905, making together about 84,100*l.* Deducting the dividend of 15*s.* per share, amounting to 28,125*l.*, paid in September 1906, a sum of about 56,000*l.* will be available for disposition at the meeting in March, and the directors recommend that 10,000*l.* be written off for depreciation, that 37,500*l.* be applied in paying a dividend of 1*l.* per share, and that the remainder, about 8,500*l.*, be carried forward.

**BOVRIL, LTD.**—The report for the year ended December 31, 1906, states that the net profits have amounted to 130,361*l.*, which, with the balance from the last account, 14,021*l.*, makes a total of 144,383*l.* Debenture interest for the year, together with the interim dividends paid on August 31 on the 5½-per-cent. preference shares and the 7-per-cent. ordinary shares, amounted to 62,500*l.* After payment of the balance of the preference and ordinary dividends for the year the directors recommend a distribution of 3 per cent. on the deferred shares, absorbing 22,500*l.*, leaving 19,383*l.* to be carried forward. The sales of Virol for the period under review show a very substantial increase, and the directors of Bovril, Ltd., have taken up the balance of the debenture stock—9,500*l.* Mr. Douglas Walker has been appointed joint managing director.

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

**MR. A. STEDMAN**, chemist and druggist, has taken over the premises of Mr. B. J. Milledge, Snodland, Kent.

**MESSRS. THOMPSON & CAPPER**, chemists, of Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Southport, Huddersfield, Scarborough, etc., have purchased the business of the late Mr. Alfred H. Waddington at 31 Darley Street, Bradford.

The partnership between Messrs. A. C. Bowdler and W. E. Bickerdike, who carried on business as Bowdler & Bickerdike, carbolic-acid manufacturers, at the Eagle Chemical Works, Church, has been dissolved, and the business will in future be carried on under the same style by Mr. William Audley Bowdler, nephew of Mr. A. C. Bowdler, and by Mr. Robert Brian Bickerdike, son of Mr. W. E. Bickerdike.

## Births.

**JONES.**—At 10 Redcliffe Gardens, Ilford, on January 27, the wife of Ernest W. Jones (Armour & Co., Ltd.), of a son.

**TAYLOR.**—At 22 Downfield Road, Clifton, Bristol, on January 24, the wife of Archibald L. Taylor, Ph.C., dispenser, Bristol Infirmary, of a daughter.

**TOTHILL.**—At "Wetvevreden," Alexandra Avenue, Oranjezicht, Cape Town, on December 31, 1906, the wife of Arthur E. A. Tothill, of a daughter.

**UMNEY.**—At Kingslea, Sutton, Surrey, on January 19, the wife of Ernest Albert Umney, pharmaceutical chemist (Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.), of a daughter.



## Marriages.

**BOARDMAN—HALSTEAD.**—At Rishton Parish Church, on January 23, by the Rev. Charles Harpur, vicar, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Bournemouth, Joseph Arthur Boardman to Margaret Ethel, only daughter of Mr. Henry Halstead, chemist and druggist, Rishton.

**OSWALD—WRIGHT.**—At St. Paul's, Norton Lees, Sheffield, on December 31, 1906, by the Rev. V. Odom, vicar, John Seath Oswald, chemist and druggist, Meersbrook Pharmacy, Chesterfield Road, Sheffield (late of Kinghorn, N.B.), to Hilda, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Wright, Beech Villa, Meersbrook, Sheffield.

## Deaths.

**ARMSTRONG.**—At Langholm, N.B., on January 20, Mr. William Armstrong, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two.

**DYKES.**—At Garrioch Gardens, Glasgow, on January 23, Mr. William Murray Dykes, proprietor of the business of Lorimer & Moyes, druggists' sundriesmen, Glasgow, aged thirty-six. Mr. Dykes, who died from pleuro-pneumonia after a few days' illness, was well known to the drug-trade in Scotland. On the death of Mr. Moyes, about eight years ago, Mr. Dykes took over the business, and by energy and ability he had succeeded in building up a very successful concern. He was a popular athlete, being an enthusiast in Rugby football. He sang exceptionally well, and his musical talent was frequently in request, and cheerfully given, at pharmaceutical and other social gatherings. The funeral took place at Bearsden on January 25, and the universal respect in which Mr. Dykes was held was shown by the fact that there were 120 mourners. There were many wreaths, an exceptionally fine one being sent by the staff and employes of Lorimer & Moyes.

**FOSTER.**—Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc., died on January 29, while on a visit to London. He was in his seventy-first year. He had been in poor health recently. This distinguished physiologist was well known to those chemists who have been wont to attend the Pharmaceutical Society's annual dinners, where, at one time, he was a regular speaker, and never succeeded in being dull. He was an old friend of Mr. Michael Carteighe, and had been an honorary member of the Society since 1881. His father was a surgeon in Huntingdon, and there he was educated at the Grammar School, then came to University College, London,



graduating as B.A. in 1854 and as M.B. four years later, having in 1857 taken the Royal College of Surgeons diploma. From 1860 to 1866 he practised as a surgeon at Huntingdon, then in 1867 came back to University College to teach practical physiology, and was made professor of the subject in 1869. In 1870 he was appointed *praelector* in the same subject at Trinity College, Cambridge, later professor of it at the University, and he also professed the subject at the Royal Institution. From 1881 to 1893 he was a Secretary of the Royal Society, in 1899 was President of the British Association, and from 1900 to 1906 represented the London University in Parliament. He was sent to St. Stephen's and accepted the representation as a Unionist, which was a mistake, for Sir Michael Foster was not a Party man in the Liberal or Conservative sense—he was essentially a free-lance, always travelled third-class, and looked so rough and spoke so heartily that he always got the confidence of his fellow-passengers. Before the last Parliament ended Sir Michael had shifted from the Government to the Opposition benches, and at the general election was unseated. He was a splendid man in many respects—first, as an all-round scientist; second, as a writer of books; third, as a speaker; and, lastly, as a friend.

**FULLEYLOVE.**—At Park Villa, Eagle Hill, Netherton, near Dudley, on January 17, Mr. William Fulleylove, who was in business as a chemist in the High Street, Netherton, for upwards of forty years.

**HYNE.**—At 45 West-end Park Street, Glasgow, on January 21, Mr. William Ferguson Hyne, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one.

**MARGERISON.**—At Preston, on January 28, Mr. James Margerison, of the firm of Joshua Margerison & Co., toilet-soap manufacturers, Preston, aged sixty-seven.

**STEARNS.**—At Savannah, Ga., on January 13, from congestion of the lungs, Mr. Frederick Stearns, sen., aged seventy-five. Mr. Stearns was the founder of the firm of Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing chemists, Detroit, but for nearly twenty years he had not taken a direct part in the management of the business. He was apprenticed to a druggist in Buffalo in 1846, and remained in that city until 1854, the later years as partner with Mr. A. I. Matthews. He sold out that interest, and on January 1, 1855, opened a retail pharmacy in Detroit, but he meant to try the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, and throughout the sixth and seventh decades of last century he so developed this side as to make his business one of the leaders in the United States. In 1871 the manufacturing department was made a distinct organisation; ten years later he sold his retail pharmacy, and in 1887 he retired, leaving the direction of the business to his oldest son, Frederick, with whom others are associated. Mr. Stearns was President of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1866-67. Since his retirement in 1887 he has travelled much for the purpose of collecting art and ethnological specimens and musical instruments. He paid several long visits to Japan, and his appreciation of that country and its people was the one subject on which his habitual reserve would occasionally yield. He was a not infrequent visitor to London, where he made the acquaintance of a number of collectors with tastes like his own.



**TAYLOR.**—At Sautry, Torquay, on January 29, Miss Helen Taylor, the step-daughter of John Stuart Mill. Miss Taylor was the daughter of a drysalter and wholesale druggist in Mark Lane, who died in 1849. Two years later John Stuart Mill married her mother, to whom he had been introduced twenty years before. It was she whom Mill had so great a reverence for. Miss Taylor assisted him in his work and co-operated with him in his last book, "Subjection of Women." She was for nine years a member of the London School Board.

**WHITE.**—At Glasgow, on January 26, from pneumonia. Mr. Adam White, of Messrs. Adam White & Co., chemical brokers, West George Street, Glasgow, aged seventy.

## Recent Wills.

THE late Mr. Walter Ernest Harry Elliott, dental furnisher, Edinburgh and Harrogate, left personal estate valued at 26,637*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

DR. GUSTAVUS ISIDORE SCHORSTEIN, 11 Portland Place, W., who died on November 16, 1906, aged forty-three, left estate valued at 10,780*l.* gross, with net personality 10,479*l.*

MR. JOSEPH ROBINSON, chemist, Stanley, Durham, who died on September 25, 1906, aged fifty-seven years, left estate valued at 5,175*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* gross, of which 3,141*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* is net personality.

DR. EDMUND SYMES-THOMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 Cavendish Square, W., Gresham Professor of Medicine, who died on November 24, 1906, left estate of the gross value of 22,034*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 17,366*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

THE estate of Sir Alexander Murray Ashmore, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, and son of the late Mr. Chas. Townshend Ashmore, has been valued at 1,824*l.* gross, with net personality 1,486*l.* His brother, Mr. Henry Leslie Ashmore, is the sole executor.



## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

22/44. Address of Eastern Manufacturing Co., makers of curling-stoves.

25/2. What is "Iron protosulph. saccharated"? Where can "Calcide," a water-softener, be obtained?

19/17. Address of Browning Woolsey Co., makers of Dr. Woolsey's compound extract of damiana and saw Palmetto.

## Personalities.

MR. W. E. GEDDES, whose name is well known in connection with St. Jacobs Oil, is now directing the interests of "Carramon," a cough-cure.

MR. JOHN G. FERRIER, Ph.C., F.C.S., The English Pharmacy, Port of Spain, has been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad.

MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES is now thick in the fight for a seat on the Middlesex County Council, and is besides helping his party by organising the attack on the dominant partner.

MR. DAVID J. WILLIAMS, F.C.S., who recently resigned his position on the staff of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, is now residing at 49 Palewell Park, East Sheen, Surrey.

MR. T. F. PERCIVAL, whose paper on "Chemists' Associations" has caused some stir in Liverpool, has resigned his membership of the Council of the Liverpool Chemists' Association.

MR. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, who represents Messrs. T. Christy & Co., Ltd., in the United States, is now on a visit to this country, and may be addressed care of his principals, Old Swan Lane, E.C.

CONSIDERABLE local interest was manifested last week in a by-election for a vacancy in the Bury St. Edmund's Borough Council. The successful candidate was Mr. J. T. Bentley, chemist and druggist, The Cornhill. Mr. Bentley was a member of the Council from 1902 until 1905, when he did not seek re-election.

QUARTERMASTER S. J. WHARTON, "D" Squadron (Grimsby) Lincs Imperial Yeomanry, representative of Messrs. Barnett & Co., perfumers, figured third on the list in the recent Christmas shooting competition, carrying off three prizes, one of which was generously provided by Mr. Wm. Barker, Ph.C., Grimsby, other local chemists also contributing.

WE mentioned three months ago that Sir Edward Evans, of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., had had a breakdown consequent on exceptional work which fell to him at the General Election. After spending a short time in Cornwall, Sir Edward went to Hyères, and is now feeling much better. He is expected back in Liverpool next week. Sir Edward intimated a few weeks ago, unofficially, that he cannot long remain the leader of the Liberal party in Liverpool, but since then the "Liverpool Daily Post" has stated that the improvement in his health, coupled with a very warm expression of

opinion on the part of the Liberal Federal Council that he should remain for at least some time longer as leader of the party, has induced him to postpone his retirement. Sir Edward has been nominated by the Executive of the National Liberal Federation for re-election as Chairman at the annual meeting to be held at Doncaster on March 1, but it is doubtful if he will be able to accept.



## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, Berkhamsted, have been appointed manufacturers of sheep-dip to the King.

MESSRS. PILCHERS, LTD., Morgan's Lane, London, S.E., inform us that they have no connection with the plaintiff in *Pilcher v. Price*, reported in *C. & D.*, January 26, p. 112.

THE VELVIX TOILET SPECIALITIES, for which the sole agents are Messrs. John Sanger & Sons, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., are the subject of a window-show offer in our advertising columns.

THE proprietors of Beecham's pills call attention in their advertisement in this issue to colourable imitations of these pills, and solicit the co-operation of retailers in exposing such fraudulent practices.

HARLENE SAMPLES.—Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96 High Holborn, London, W.C., are offering a gross of free sample bottles and matter for window-displays to purchasers of 2*l.* parcels of Harlene. The offer is made in the *C. & D.* Supplement.

WARNING.—A few days ago a messenger of Messrs. Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., lost a parcel containing 100 oz. of migranine. The drug has not been recovered, and if second-hand migranine is offered to chemists the company will be obliged for information as to the persons making the offer.

NEW SEASON'S COD-LIVER OIL.—Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E., invite orders for new Norwegian cod-liver oil which they are offering at 4*s.* per gal. in Winchester. This season's oil is, we learn, well up to standard, the fish being exceptionally large and the livers rich in fat and free from disease.

BUNION-PADS.—A few weeks ago (November 10, 1906) we referred to the new pattern corn-protectors which Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., have placed on the market. As a corollary to the corn-pads, a larger size for bunions has now been produced. The bunion-pads are put up in boxes of four kidney-shaped pads, and sell at 3*s.* 9*d.* per dozen boxes.

DUNLOP GOLF-BALLS.—Chemists who sell golf-balls or use them as an aid to recreation will be interested in the announcement that the Dunlop Rubber Co. have introduced a new golf-ball under the title of the "Dunlop Flyer." We are told that the "Flyer" is true to "put," a phenomenally fine "driver," and free from any chipping, cracking, or shrinking tendency, even after a month's hard trial.

THE BOY AND THE BUBBLE COMPETITION.—The results in this competition, inaugurated by the proprietors of Wright's coal-tar soap, were, so far as the youngsters are concerned, published in Thursday's "Daily Mail." The competition has been exceptionally heavy, and has involved so much work that the adjudicators could not, Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney inform us, arrive at their decision as to the successful firm in time for announcement this week.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & Co. have, as we have already reported, found their premises in Queen Victoria Street inadequate for their British and European trade, which during the past seven years has expanded greatly, and have taken a block of buildings situated in Beak Street, Regent Street, with a frontage to Beak Street, Lexington Street, and Great Pulteney Street. This block is now being fitted up to meet their requirements, and they will move from Queen Victoria Street when the work is completed.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have opened an office at 65 Lafayette Street, New York. For several years the American agency of the firm was conducted, says the "American Druggist," by Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, 76 Lighthouse Street; but at the close of last year the New York firm found that their business had grown to such an extent that they were no longer able to handle the agency for the London house. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. sent as their representative in charge of the new office a young man named A. G. Gurney, who, unfortunately, was asphyxiated by inhaling gas which he accidentally turned on in a gas-stove at an hotel in New York.



Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. then sent Mr. Henry Moore to manage the branch.

**NEW WOOD BOXES.**—Messrs. Hitchins & Co., Essex Street, Hackney, London, N.E., have shown us specimens of a new style of cylindrical wood boxes which they are making by machinery from elm. The lids and bottoms of the boxes are larger than the circumference of the body of the box, and the whole is so smooth and well finished as to require no decoration or covering. The flat boxes for tooth and face powders need only a label on the top and a band round the sides to make an artistic package. The deeper boxes, for such things as infants' foods, toilet-catmeal, and fullers' earth, are also handsome, and only on close inspection does one observe that they are not turned-wood boxes. Messrs. Hitchins & Co. make them in any size, and either plain or stained.

**"TABLOID" PECTORAL PASTILLES.**—Since our last issue we have received from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. a sample of these pastilles advertised therein. They have the appearance and taste of delectable jujube, but owe their pectoral properties to ammoniated liquorice, squill, tolu, senega, ipecacuanha, and wild cherry. They are sold in boxes of two sizes (8s. and 16s. per doz.), there being sixteen pastilles in the smaller-size box. The firm are also placing on the market a 5-grain calcium lactate "tabloid." Recent notes in our columns have made this new remedy familiar to the trade. Its administration has proved successful in the treatment of urticaria, chilblains, certain forms of albuminuria, headache, and serum-rashes. The tabloids are put up in bottles of twenty-five and 100.

## Poisoning Cases.

**SEVEN** deaths by poisoning have taken place since our last record, four being due to carbolic acid and the remaining three to laudanum. The carbolic cases—all suicides—occurred at Plymouth, where it was taken by a labourer named Goodyear; at Shere, Surrey, where Edmund Carnie took it; at Uttoxeter, where the victim was Elizabeth Flannigan; and at Kingston. In the case last mentioned Isaac Marshall, manager for a firm of aerated-water manufacturers, obtained the carbolic acid from Mr. Alfred Higgs, chemist and druggist, Richmond Road. In his evidence at the inquest Mr. Higgs said deceased had been in the habit of going into his shop to buy drugs for horses. On the day of the suicide he obtained some lunar-caustic solution, saying that it was for a horse's hoof. Later he purchased 2 oz. of pure carbolic acid on the pretence that it was for the same purpose. He (Mr. Higgs) dispensed the acid in a bottle distinguishable by touch, and labelled it "Poison."—Robert Edwin Gilbody (38), an Attercliffe miner, poisoned himself with laudanum; and so did Henry Bugg (63), a labourer in the employ of the Lincoln Corporation.—At an inquest held at Fulham on January 26 by Mr. Drew into the circumstances attending the death of Lena Smith (29), of Fulham, the evidence showed that deceased was an hysterical dipsomaniac, and was addicted to taking drugs to procure sleep when in drink. She was found dead in bed after being drunk, and the medical evidence showed that death was due to laudanum-poisoning. The woman was supposed to have taken at least an ounce. The Coroner's officer said that a blue laudanum-bottle labelled "J. W. Feltwell, chemist, 91 Hammersmith Road," was found in the room, and in deceased's bed was an empty bottle labelled "Laudanum—Poison—D. Kingan, pharmaceutical chemist, 65 Blythe Road, West Kensington." After the death a packet of "Coza" powders from the Coza Institute, 62 Chancery Lane, arrived by post. It was suggested these powders were a cure to any alcoholic tendency. Mr. Kingan deposed to selling the deceased an ounce of laudanum on the afternoon prior to her death. She was a well-dressed woman, quite rational, and said she wanted it for neuralgia. The Coroner said the chemist had carried out all the requirements of the Act by labelling it "Poison" and adding his name and address. There was nothing to prevent a person getting a bucketful of laudanum if he cared to go to a number of shops and buy a small quantity at each. The jury's verdict was one of misadventure.—An inquiry was held at Liverpool into the cir-

cumstances attending the death of Elizabeth King (22), a domestic servant in the employment of Dr. Billiard, of Farnworth Street, Liverpool. A married sister of deceased's, who acted as housekeeper to Dr. Billiard, said the deceased, on January 26, complained of headache, and got two headache-tablets from a medical man. Later she became almost frantic, and about midnight the girl's limbs began to twitch. Her master being called, he had Dr. Jordan brought in, and the latter ordered her removal. Death, however, intervened. Deceased had been in the dispensary dusting, and, in reply to the Coroner, Dr. Billiard said he kept strychnine there; but the bottles were labelled. Mr. Wm. Collingwood Williams, public analyst, said he found sufficient strychnine in deceased's stomach to be a dangerous, if not a fatal, dose. The jury returned a verdict of strychnine-poisoning, but how administered there was not sufficient evidence to show.

## Practical Notes and Formulæ.

### To Clean a Cask

that has become fusty is difficult, but the "Revue de Chimie Industrielle" states that it can be successfully accomplished. The following things are put in the cask—

Common salt	...	...	1½ oz.
Manganese dioxide	...	...	1½ oz.
Sulphuric acid	...	...	1½ oz.
Hot water	...	...	40 oz.

well shaken, and the cask allowed to remain for a few hours. The final stage is to rinse out the cask with several changes of water.

### Quinine Bihydrochloride.

This salt, commonly called acid hydrochloride, is the subject of the following note by Messrs. Howards & Sons:

The excess of acid in the salt, while ensuring solubility, is not irritating to the stomach, as is the case with the bisulphate. When the salt is administered in tablets, they can be relied upon to dissolve rapidly in the stomach, which is often not the case with other salts, and the result of the experience of medical men who have had special opportunities of studying malarial fevers in the tropics, is that this is the most suitable form of quinine for administration when febrile symptoms are present.

The salt is soluble in its own weight of water.

### Carnosot Meat-preservative.

GÖHLER's carnosot, recommended for preserving meat, has, according to a French review, the following composition:

Sodium chloride	...	...	49.0 parts
Potassium nitrate	...	...	15.5 parts
Sodium acetate	...	...	10 parts
Sodium benzoate	...	...	3 parts
Aluminium acetate	...	...	3 parts
Calcium sulphate	...	...	3.8 parts
Sugar	...	...	4.5 parts
Hexamethylenetetramine	...	...	0.75 part
Moisture	...	...	8 parts
Sand	...	...	2 parts

### Mutton-suet as a Pill-excipient.

ACCORDING to the "Semaine Medicale," Dr. W. Jaworski asserts that pills coated with keratin, with the idea of delaying their action till they have passed the stomach, are not always satisfactory in that they frequently fail to dissolve in the bowels. Dr. Jaworski recommends as quite satisfactory an excipient of fresh mutton-suet (m.p. 45°-50° C.). Pills in which mutton-suet is used as an excipient remain in the stomach for an hour without being acted upon, but as soon as they reach the intestines disintegration of the pills occurs. The quantity of mutton-suet in each pill should never exceed one and a half grain.

Drugs valued at Rs. 63,000 were imported into Goa during 1905, as compared with Rs. 69,000 in 1904.

Mr. J. C. McWALTER, M.D.(Brux.), D.P.H., writing to the "Medical Press and Circular," says: "There is reason to believe that if a strong and united demand were made by medical practitioners for the use of industrial alcohol, for external purposes only, in the prescriptions of doctors, the Inland Revenue authorities would permit it under restrictions. This demand ought therefore to be made at once."



## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Sandara.**—Five years ago T. A. Henry in his D Sc. thesis criticised Tschirch's investigation on this resin. The latter and Max Wolff have returned to the subject and communicate a long paper on their work to the "Archiv der Pharmazie," 1906, p. 684. We hope to deal with it later.

**Aspirophen.**—This new remedy is the acetyl-salicylic ester of amido-acetparaphenetidin. Its formula is

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_3)(\text{COOH.N}_2\text{H}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}).$$

It is a white crystalline powder, melting at 205°, and is recommended as a powerful antipyretic.

**Radium from Actinium.**—Following up Dr. Boltwood's observations ("Nature," November 15, 1906), Professor E. Rutherford communicates to our contemporary (January 17, p. 270) a long letter in which he says the results of his experiments are substantially in agreement with those of Dr. Boltwood. There is no doubt that the immediate parent of radium is present in actinium separated from pitchblende, but certain points remain to be settled before it is definitely proved that radium is the direct lineal descendant of actinium.

**Kamala.**—This drug contains an active principle which is claimed to be a very active tæniifuge, and which has been named rotterlin. Thoms and Hermann ("Apoth. Zeit.," 1906, 804) have studied the compound and find it forms clear, long needles, melting at 199°-200°, and has the formula  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_5$ . On oxidation in alkaline solution it yields cinnamic, benzoic, and acetic acids. Heated with potash it yields methylphloroglucol. It is noteworthy that flicic acid, the principle of the male fern, yields the same products of decomposition, so that it is evident that the bodies are closely allied.

**Cascara Sagrada.**—According to Knopf ("Jour. de Phar.," 1907, 31) the principal purgative constituent of cascara sagrada is a salt of potassium, which has no bitter taste. He has separated this organic salt by making an aqueous extract of the powdered bark and evaporating the liquid *in vacuo*. The dry extract is taken up by alcohol, which dissolves a large portion of it. The part insoluble in alcohol is redissolved in water, and a little alcoholic solution of caustic potash is added. This is collected, washed with alcohol, and dried *in vacuo*. This is the impure salt of potash, which is without taste or odour, and has a strong purgative action.

**Paraphenylene-diamine Dyes.**—Kochs, in a paper in "L'Union Pharm.," 1906, 541, states that the best method of detecting the presence of paraphenylene-diamine in hair-dyes, is to neutralise the usually alkaline solution with hydrochloric acid and test with a small excess of solution of sodium hypochlorite. A flocculent white precipitate results, which is collected and recrystallised from hot alcohol, when long needles are deposited, which melt at 124°. If the hydrochloric-acid solution is heated slightly with a little sulphuretted hydrogen and ferric chloride, an intense violet colour is developed (Lauth's violet). The indamine reaction is also characteristic. If a slightly acidified solution be treated with ferric chloride, an intense blue colour results.

**Cystopurin** is the name given to a double salt of *n*-xamethylenetetramine and sodium acetate. In the proportion of one molecule of the former and two of the latter they are dissolved [? in water], and the solution when evaporated *in vacuo* yields long white crystals having the formula

$$(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{N}_4 \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}.$$

The salt is soluble in less than its own weight of water, and is suggested as a urethral antiseptic in gonorrhœa. Dose: 15 grains thrice daily. In the system it breaks up into formalin, ammonia, and sodium acetate.—*Deutsch. med. Wchschr.*, 1907, 55.

**New Test for Sugar.**—Fenton gives in the "Lancet," 1906, I. 215, the following test for the presence of sugar in urine: Pour 5 c.c. of the liquid on to an excess of solid anhydrous calcium chloride so as to form a semi-solid, or pasty, mass. Add to this 10 c.c. of toluene containing two or three drops of phosphorus tribromide and then carefully boil the mixture for a few minutes, bearing in mind the inflammable nature of toluene. Pour off the toluene solution, and, after cooling, add to it about 1 c.c. of malonic ester and a little alcohol. On neutralising the mixture by adding alcoholic potash, drop by drop, a characteristic pink colour will usually be observed. The mixture is now considerably diluted with alcohol and a few drops of water, when, if sugar was originally present, the solution will exhibit a beautiful blue fluorescence.

**Atomic Weights.**—The "Chemiker-Zeitung" (December 12, 1906) contains an interesting abstract of the results of the recent work done in determining the atomic weights of

the elements. From it we learn that several alterations have been established in the hitherto accepted numbers. The most noteworthy of these relate to bismuth, nitrogen, tantalum, and terbium. For bismuth we get 208.0 instead of 208.5, for nitrogen 14.01 instead of 14.04, for tantalum 181 instead of 183, and for terbium 159 instead of 160. In the course of their work on nitrogen, Guye and Ter Gazarin found that potassium chlorate crystallises with an approximately constant small quantity of potassium chloride. Stas determined the atomic weight of nitrogen by means of silver nitrate, and he determined the atomic weight of silver by precipitation with potassium chloride, hence the value for silver is incorrect, since the combining power of the potassium chloride was determined by decomposing the chlorate by heat. As the value for nitrogen depends on that for silver his number for nitrogen is also incorrect. When the necessary corrections were made it was found that the value for nitrogen, as determined by this method, agreed with that obtained by these two chemists when employing other means. Since silver is largely employed in the determination of atomic weights a great many values will be affected. More data will, however, be necessary before these can be revised. A complete table of the elements with their atomic weights revised up to date is published in the abstract.

## Medical Gleanings.

### Scurf.

THE only thing which permanently succeeds in stopping this affection, says Dr. Payne, is absolute disinfection or sterilisation of the scalp. For this purpose the scalp should be treated for a few days with perchloride solution 1 in 1,000-2,000; an antiseptic soap may be used. Then, the next remedy to apply is sulphur, which has a most definite effect—*e.g.*, precipitated sulphur, 15 grains; carbolic acid, 15 min.; vaseline, 1 oz. To this may be added a few drops of oil of lavender or oil of bergamot. The antiseptic washing should be repeated from time to time (say, once a week), and brushes, combs, hat-linings, etc., should also receive antiseptic treatment.

### Cancer.

DR. JOHN A. SHAW-MACKENZIE communicates to the "Hospital" of January 26 a three-page paper on his method of treating cancer with trypsin, the basis from which he starts being that that ferment dissolves glycogen, which, he states, is present in excess in malignant growths, and is necessary as a nutriment to rapidly-growing cells. Dr. Shaw-Mackenzie uses other medicaments with trypsin (*e.g.*, erepsin, euterokinase, Chian turpentine, and purified ox-gall), but not amylopsin as such. In this respect his treatment differs from that founded upon Dr. Beard's researches, which was the origin of the recent "Pall Mall Gazette" correspondence.

### Skin Protectives.

DR. W. ALLAN JAMIESON, at a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society, referred to collodions of the crystalline and "new skin" type, and exhibited a specimen of "Epicollod" prepared for him by Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. It is a solution of pyroxylin in acetic ether, and is tinted a pale pink to more nearly approximate the colour of the skin. It has the advantage over flexible collodion of drying more slowly and forming a closely adherent, smoother, finer, more pliant, and imperious coating. It is, Dr. Jamieson said,

useful when any abraded surface, after purification, calls for sealing up, and particularly so in the treatment of the troublesome cracks in the lips, so apt to occur in the central commissure or at the angles. If a thicker layer is required and opacity is not objected to, this combination with oxide of zinc is adapted for the early stage of herpes zoster. Salicylic acid can be incorporated with it, and in this form it is appropriate for warts and corns.

Dr. Jamieson also referred to British court-plasters, saying that they are too thick, tend to curl up, and soon wash off. He has found ichthyol court-plaster quite an ideal one, especially for small spots of rodent ulcer after scraping and cauterisation with fused chromic acid. It adheres for days, but it is essential for success that the part should be kept dry and undisturbed. Applied to the red portion of the lip, the plaster is indistinguishable from the natural surface.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Winter Issue

was more lucky with its icy front this year than it has been in some recent winters, and many a chilly pharmacist, I expect, absorbed its varied contents gratefully in an easy chair by the parlour fire last week. When Alice was tumbling through the hole in the earth which led to Wonderland she fancied she was making a short cut to the "Antipathies"; and her quick little mind started speculating whether she would come out in Australia or New Zealand, and how she would find out which it was when she got there; for obviously it would be too absurd to ask the question. So when the ordinary chemist and druggist turns from the monotonies of his daily work and plunges into one of these ponderous tomes, he has little idea where he is bound for, and can only be sure that he will strike something which will be both familiar and startling. A group of Japanese pharmacists on a summer excursion it may be; the interior of a modern hospital dispensary; the Court apotheker at Dresden; and as a companion picture to the last the progressive pharmacy at Blanktown where Poor Man's Comforter is supplied in 8-oz. bottles at 4½d. These glimpses into

### The Wide World of Pharmacy

and into its past history and present conditions are quite worth taking. We pharmacists are a poor little body in the vast crowd which gives so little heed to us, but that is no reason why we should not study ourselves and our chronicles. We may have contributed only very small patches to national histories, but it is cheering to know that wherever history is being made we are close by. We are glad to offer a word of sympathy to Mr. Magness, of the Kingston drug-store, and a word of congratulation on his personal escape from the great calamity which overtook his city; to shake hands with the staff of the "Sowraku Shinbun"; to admit the least little trace of envy of our Rhodesian brethren's sport; and to compare notes with our learned *confrères* in France, who we rejoice to see can lay aside their professional glory and strive as eagerly as we do for 20 per cent. on proprietaries. What the Winter Issue specially proves, and its advertisements and insets strikingly confirm the evidence, is that British pharmacy is a real live thing, that it is by no means circumscribed by the bonds of officialdom, and that its young men are as capable and courageous as the young men of any other section of society.

### The Discovery of Cinchona

has been said by a medical authority to have been of greater value than all the silver and gold which the Spaniards brought from the New World. The comparison, if not odious, is at least ridiculous, because the things are not comparable. The story of the introduction of the Peruvian bark into Europe is told so fully, and with such wealth of references to authorities in "Pharmacographia," that it is difficult to glean anything worth adding to it. But a few points in the history may be enlarged upon. The most interesting question left unsettled is whether the bark had in fact a reputation as a cure for fever among the natives of Peru. The story goes that the Countess Chinchon's first information about it came from native sources; but some of the principal searchers have shown that at all events knowledge of its virtues was by no means general. Spruce found that his Cascarilleros could not believe that it was wanted for any other purpose than as a dye; and Markham states that the itinerant doctors of Peru, whose acquaintance with medicines had been handed

down from father to son from the days of Incas, never carry it in their wallets. On the other hand, La Condamine found old recipes for its use in a convent at Loxa, which showed that it was known as a remedy at least fifty years before the Countess's famous cure. May it not have been that

### The Jesuits really Discovered

its medicinal value? It would be kind to believe that, for it is certain that for some twenty years after the Countess Chinchon had brought the bark to Spain the Jesuits had intervened and secured a monopoly in the drug. Jesuits' powder was sold all over Europe at fabulous prices, and it may fairly be presumed that their Peruvian brethren took great care to ensure the genuineness of the brand. But "quinquina" came to be known, and was imported by others. Then it began to be discredited. Guy Patin denounced it and wrote of it, "Jacet ignotus sine nomine pulvis," and the faculty generally were laying it aside. Probably by this time other barks were being substituted for it on the market. It was the so-called quack Tabor who reinstated it. He had no qualification, but had been apprenticed to an apothecary at Cambridge, and afterwards in the Fens and in Essex had found the great value of the new bark. He wrote a pamphlet on his cures, and in 1678 got permission to try his skill on Charles II., and cured him of a bad ague. Then he went to Paris and cured a number of nobles. Mme. de Sevigné in 1679 refers to him in her letters more than once, and in one says, "Nothing is talked of here but the Englishman and his cures." In November 1780 the Dauphin was dangerously ill with a fever, and in referring to this Mme. de Sevigné writes, "The Englishman has promised on his head positively to cure Monseigneur in four days." She adds that if he fails she believes he will be thrown out of the window. She further states that Louis XIV. insisted on seeing him compound his wine, and when he had fulfilled his promise she notes with malicious glee the discomfiture of the King's head physician, Dagnin. Louis gave Tabor 2,000 guineas and an annual pension of about 100l., besides making him a Chevalier. It does not appear that Tabor made a secret of the chief ingredient of his remedy, but he professed to compound it in a special way. Clearly he had taken pains to get the true bark. Shortly after he went to Madrid and there cured the Queen of Spain of a fever. Then he returned to London, and died in 1781 at the early age of forty.

### Druggists as Materialists.

A correspondent who signs himself "Aro" is kind enough to send me as a curiosity the definition of "Materialist—A Druggist" from Bailey's Dictionary 1773. (Bailey's Dictionary was first published in 1728.) I had never met with the designation specifically applied to ourselves before, and at first glance it does not appear to be any more appropriate than was the appellation parallelogram addressed to a woman who sold apples. Nor is it probable that it was ever largely employed. Moreover, in the century when Bailey's Dictionary ruled, the writings of Hobbes, the protagonist, and of Bishop Berkeley (of tar-water fame), the antagonist of materialism, were really read (not read about as now), so that to ticket our ancestors with this philosophical nickname would have been as misleading then as now. But I find that Murray mentions the definition, quoting it from Bailey, but brands it "obsolete"; and that the Sydenham Society's Lexicon includes materialist among medical terms, explaining it as "a merchant who sells the articles of the *materia medica*." It appears that early medical writers made a gallant attempt to substitute the coined word "materialista" for *materia medica*, and that druggist as materialist is traceable thereto. It is a pity that materialista at least failed to establish its footing.



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## CAUTION.

It having come to the knowledge of the Proprietors of STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS that persons representing themselves to be authorized travellers of the firm are offering for sale spurious powders, Steedman & Co. beg to caution the trade against buying from such persons.

STEEDMAN & CO. EMPLOY NO TRAVELLERS.

£10-0-0 is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person substituting imitations for  
**Fletcher's Hydrobromates**  
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

## Editorial Comments.

### Counsel to the Council.

WE have from the beginning regarded the belladonna-poisoning case at Battersea as one of vital importance to chemists and druggists, the statutory retailers of poisons, and have in consequence reported the proceedings at the Coroner's Court as fully as appeared to be necessary. The finding of the Coroner's jury and the arrest of Mr. Bartlett, the chemist, on a charge of manslaughter, justified that



view, and the gravity is enhanced by the Treasury deciding to take charge of the prosecution. The latter was regarded as a doubtful eventuality until the last moment, and Whitehall's decision to prosecute, with the line of argument taken by Mr. Arthur Gill, who appeared for the Treasury, indicates the necessity for the Pharmaceutical Council, as the authority under the Pharmacy Act, being legally represented in the Court at the resumed hearing on February 8. The Council will gather from our reports all the circumstances in the case, and they will observe that greater legal latitude has been given to the Wheeldon decision than has been done hitherto. In one of the best reports which have appeared in the daily papers, Mr. Gill is stated to have said :

The pharmacy laws regarding the dispensing of poisons were both clear and stringent. For instance, if a registered chemist delegated duties to an unqualified assistant without personal supervision, both were liable for the consequences that might arise. He ventured to say that the accused had been guilty of gross and culpable negligence in having failed to show proper care in the conduct of his business, first in the shop-boy's filling the bottle from which the drug was served, and secondly in the use of it by an unqualified assistant.

Mr. de Grey: You say it is culpable negligence in sending the boy to the cellar for the drug?

Mr. Gill: Yes, certainly; besides, it is clearly an unlawful act.

This is from "The Times." Our own report is fuller, and, although Mr. Gill appears to have taken up the case at short notice, so that his exposition of Pharmacy Act requirements was not quite correct, there is ample ground for saying that these requirements will figure largely in the proceedings. An endeavour will be made to demonstrate to what extent the chemist's responsibility as the custodian and seller of poisons is covered by the Pharmacy Act. So far the indications point to the case probably bringing about as novel a departure from present practices as the Wheeldon case did. We venture, therefore, to suggest that the Council of the Society should look at the case as one of great potentialities, and depute an efficient legal representative to watch the case in the interests (1) of chemists as individuals and (2) of the Society as the authorities under the Pharmacy Act.

### Advertising by Dentists.

THE decisions given by Mr. Justice Warrington in the Clifford cases (see p. 184 of this issue) are of unquestionable importance to those of our readers who are registered dentists, but it is necessary to be careful in making deductions from the judgments. The General Medical Council's powers in this matter are absolute, and the High Courts cannot overrule their decisions arrived at in accordance with the statutes. If in any respect the Council's proceedings on May 24, 1906, were informal the Council can put itself right, and will no doubt be desirous of doing so; but as Mr. Justice Warrington ruled out of consideration the Council's order of that date and its Dental Committee's report, the Messrs. Clifford's deregistration does not come under review. His Lordship's remarks in regard to advertising, the employment of unregistered persons as dental assistants, and limited companies seem on the surface to be quite at variance with the practice of the General Medical Council in respect to these "offences." His Lordship declares that they are not professional misconduct, while the Council has removed from the Dentists' Register the names of persons who have done one or other of these things. We may recall the Council's resolution in regard to advertising by dentists, viz. :

That the issue of advertisements of an objectionable character, and especially of such as contain either claims

of superiority over other practitioners or depreciation of them, may easily be carried so far as to constitute infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

Mr. Clifford was tried by the Council on a charge of this nature, was found guilty, and his name was removed from the register. When the facts came to be sifted in the partnership dispute the Court found that it was a company, of which Mr. Clifford was a director, which advertised and employed unqualified assistants, and while his Lordship failed to see misconduct in either, he emphatically declared that becoming a director of the American Dental Institute was not a personal act of professional misconduct on Mr. Clifford's part. For the purpose of the cases before him the distinction between personal and corporate acts is sufficiently wide, and we see no reason why the Dental Committee of the General Medical Council should not also get at the facts in a similar way. On more than one occasion the committee has interpreted the Council's advertising resolution in a very stringent manner; but after Mr. Justice Warrington's remarks both the committee and the Council should be more circumspect in exercising the powers given under Section 13 of the Dentists Act. There appears to have been some looseness of procedure hitherto. For example, proceedings in the Clifford case were instituted by the British Dental Association. Now Section 13 states that—

The General Council may, and upon the application of any of the medical authorities shall, cause inquiry to be made [in respect to cases of alleged infamous conduct.]

While this does not preclude the Council acting upon any information received, it seems that the Dental Association's cases have been treated as if that body were a medical authority rather than an association of persons who are averse to dentistry being exploited in a commercial manner, and who take extreme views respecting advertising. The Dental Committee appears to have played the part of prosecutor more than that of judge, and has been accustomed to rule that advertising which goes beyond a mere professional card is infamous conduct in a professional respect. As matters now stand, whenever a dentist quotes prices in his advertisements or commends his own work he gets into the danger zone. After Mr. Justice Warrington's remarks on far more enterprising advertisements than these we expect the General Medical Council to reconsider its position, and bring its advertising resolution more in accordance with the High Court ruling.

### New Zealand Mineral Waters.

THE Government of New Zealand issues annually a Year-book of official information regarding the Colony which tells all there is to know about the area, Government, churches, newspapers, progress, tariffs, imports and exports, and other statistics. The 1906 Year-book (obtainable from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd.) contains, among other special articles, one on mineral waters by Dr. Arthur S. Wohlmann, Government Bacteriologist, which deserves mention in these pages. The Colony has a particularly rich variety of medicinal waters, as would be expected in a land where volcanic agencies are and have been active, and these waters are of the simple thermal character with high temperature rather than those rich in dissolved salts. The majority of thermal springs are found in the North Island and over a large area. Many of the waters have not been analysed, and some are almost unknown except to the local Maori population. In the central pumice plateau, from the south of Taupo to Rotorua, and thence on to the Bay of Plenty, the majority of the springs are very hot, sulphuretted, siliceous, and weakly mineralised; while along the east coast, from the East Cape to Cape Palliser,



muriated waters predominate, these having high density, and containing iodides. The hottest springs have a temperature of 192° F., but a simple muriated water, such as Maruia, has a temperature of 140° F. The principal ingredient in the muriated waters is common salt, one of them containing as much as 2,797 grains per gallon, and several are approximately of the same strength as Wiesbaden water (420 grains per gallon). Another class of waters contains chlorides of calcium and magnesium, and one of a large group of chalybeate waters shows on analysis 26.7 grains of ferrous bicarbonate. The iodine-waters comprise those containing iodides and free iodine, the iodine being in some cases present in amount sufficient to tinge the water light brown. The Kaiti spring shows on analysis 4 grains of sodium iodide per gallon, and Parke's spring in the Taupo district contains over a grain of free iodine in each gallon. The Kaiti spring is practically dried up, but there are five other springs in the Colony with from 1 to 3 grains of sodium or magnesium iodide per gallon, and the therapeutic value of such waters deserves investigation. Simple alkaline waters are well represented, one of these having 657.4 grains of sodium bicarbonate in solution. Sulphur-springs are numerous, the sulphides being associated with silicate—the ingredient that gives the bland and satiny feel that enhances the value of the water for bathing-purposes. Acid sulphur-springs are numerous in the Central Rotorua group, and their waters act in a similar way to the Austrian peat-baths, which contain free sulphuric and formic acids. Dr. Wohlmann refers to these waters as acting on the peripheral circulation, the action improving the general circulation and stimulating the nerve-endings in the skin, so that the bather feels exhilarated by the bath. Thus chronic deep-seated congestions and pain and stiffness of the muscles are relieved. The Colony has also many springs of chalybeate waters, one in which there are traces of arsenic (Burton's, Taipo), and another (Ohaeawai) containing mercurialised mud, which is stated to be of therapeutic importance. There are many "table-waters"—that is, waters of the seltzer type containing carbonic-acid gas. Methane is so abundant in the iodine-waters of the east coast that it is collected for illuminating-purposes, and, as nitrogen accompanies sulphuretted hydrogen in other springs, we expect that other inert gases may also be found in the exhalation. Of the scores of springs in the Colony which might be used medicinally only ten are exploited as spas, and three of these are under Government management—Hanmer in the South Island and Te Aroha and Rotorua in the North. There seems to be an opportunity of doing better with them, and New Zealand pharmacists might look into the matter.

#### Sale of Wines in Ireland.

There is some doubt in retail drug-trade circles in Ireland as to the incidence of the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1906, upon those who are licensed to deal in or retail wines commonly called "medicated wines." The question is whether the Act applies to pharmaceutical chemists and to druggists. There is no doubt that it does, such wines being "intoxicating liquors" within the meaning of the Act, the object of which is to shorten the hours of closing on Saturdays. Section 2, which alters the hours, is as follows:

It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or expose for sale intoxicating liquor, or to open or keep open any premises for the sale of the same, on Saturdays after ten o'clock at night in the case of cities or towns, the population of which, according to the last parliamentary census, exceeds five thousand, and after nine o'clock at night in all other towns and

places in Ireland; and the provisions of every Act (in regard to penalties and otherwise) relating to selling or exposing for sale, or purchasing, intoxicating liquor, or opening or keeping open any premises for the sale of intoxicating liquor, or being present in or upon any such premises at any hour, shall be amended in this particular, and shall apply as if the said hours respectively were specified therein as the hours at which licensed premises are required to be closed on Saturdays. Where any business, other than the sale of intoxicating liquors, is carried on in the licensed premises the whole of such premises shall be closed at the hours aforesaid, unless the portion of the same in which such sale of intoxicating liquors is carried on is structurally separated from the remainder of the building.

The Act proceeds to exempt theatres and other places of public amusement, supply of liquors to lodgers, their sale in packet-boats, canteens, at railway stations, and to *bond-fide* travellers. The 1878 Act continues in force with one slight amendment, proceedings being taken under it.

#### Mr. Octavius Beale Once More.

With all official pomp the Australian Commonwealth Government has again appointed Mr. Octavius Beale a special commissioner to inquire into matters concerning proprietary and narcotic medicines and allied subjects. The terms of the official appointment as gazetted are given on p. 180. Considering recent trouble in this matter the Commonwealth Government is not in the slightest dismayed, but lest it should be thought that Mr. Beale's appointment is intended to be a slap in the face to those in the Old Country who objected to Mr. Beale's previous report and its results, we may explain that such appointments are largely formal. Mr. Beale is a rich man, fond of travel, and a pronounced foe to narcotic medicines and certain allied products. When he visited North America and Europe last year he obtained official sanction to make inquiries, and this appointment gave him status and opened channels of information to him which otherwise might not have been obtainable. Presumably the same thing is happening again, but the appointment is not without a flavour of sardonic humour.

#### "Beauty Notes."

[To make the hair grow the "Evening News" advises its readers to melt coconut oil and add to it carbon, mixing them well together. The resulting mixture is to be rubbed into the roots of the hair every night.]

The lady with the auburn locks,  
Who thrills you with her manner catchy,  
The other day had painful shocks  
When she was told her hair was "patchy."

She scorns those envious jealous friends,  
And eyes with pride her red aurora;  
But forthwith to the chemist sends  
For "Carbon-Coconut Restorer."

The urbane chemist taps his brow  
As o'er the recipe he muses,  
He wonders what (he's wondering now)  
This "carbon" of the "Evening News" is.

He thinks of charcoal, diamonds, soot,  
But none would match that aureole brilliant;  
He prods his brain—the boy, to boot,  
Who gambles with the cork resilient.

He mutters "carbon" till he's hoarse,  
The prodded youth, adept in guile-ship,  
Says "W'y, that's nap-thalene, of course,  
You gits it at th' bloomin' ile-shop."

#### Stamped Medicines.

The "British Medical Journal" of January 26 devotes a column to the official statistics regarding medicine stamps sold in 1905-6, which were printed and commented upon in the *C. & D.* of July 28 and September 22, 1906. Our contemporary falls into an extraordinary error in stating that the revenue has increased in ten years from two and a half millions to three and a quarter millions. This represents



approximately the number of stamps issued, and the values are about a tenth. "B.M.J.'s" article gives correct figures later, and the writer of it prints the following table, showing rates of duty, number of articles stamped, and approximate sum paid by the public in the year ending March 31, 1906:

Price of Article without Stamp	Stamp	Number of Articles Stamped	Price Paid by Public
£ s. d.	s. d.		£ s. d.
0 1 0	0 1½	31,322,832	1,761,909 6 0
0 2 6	0 3	7,222,432	993,084 8 0
0 4 0	0 6	1,154,092	259,670 14 0
0 10 0	1 0	134,357	73,896 7 0
1 0 0	2 0	14,808	16,288 16 0
1 10 0	3 0	12,625	20,831 5 0
		39,861,146	3,125,680 16 0

Our contemporary considers that 25 per cent. should be deducted from the total, to meet "store prices," etc., thus making the amount 2,344,260*l.* In our September article we gave 2,800,697*l.* as a too liberal total, but we daresay the stamped medicines actually sold in Great Britain bring to the retailers a little over two millions a year, and the export trade in stamped and unstamped goods is about a million.

#### French Customs Declarations.

In the December issue of the monthly circular of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, attention is called to the recent difficulties experienced by British exporters to France, and to the necessity of exercising the utmost care in supplying particulars for the Customs declarations of their goods. In certain cases, which have resulted in more or less heavy fines, it would appear that the exporter, not being quite certain of the exact French Customs classification under which his goods would enter, has supplied incomplete particulars, believing that any discrepancies would be rectified by the Customs without any risk of fine. The expectation was, of course, disappointed; the declaration, being technically incorrect, was assumed to be intentionally false, and extra duty, *plus* a fine (3,700*fr.* in one instance), was inflicted. In other examples of incorrect Customs declaration which have come to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce the British exporter appears to have simply referred to his copy of the French Customs tariff, in French or English, and to have decided from the information therein contained that his goods would come under a certain classification. The French tariff, it appears, bristles with many exceptions, goods of the most dissimilar character being sometimes classed under the same headings, while other goods that are closely analogous may be taxed at widely varying rates of duty. The Chamber of Commerce has done much useful work for its members in this connection, one of its practical advantages of membership being the faculty of obtaining prompt and accurate details as to the duty paid on goods entering France. If members will carefully state the exact description of their goods, the necessary information compiled from official sources will be immediately sent them.

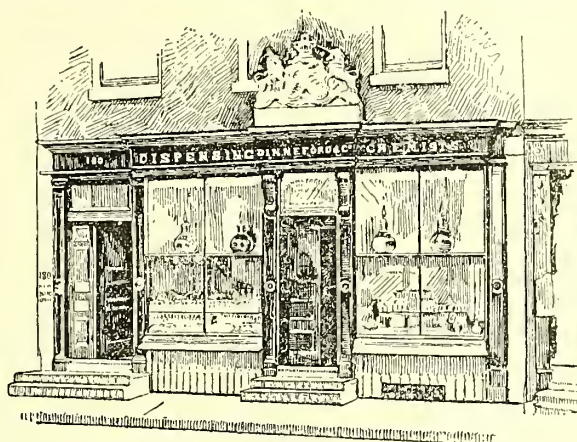
FOR WHOOPING-COUGH chocolate tablets, each containing  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of euquinine, are now much in use in Germany.

DELEOL, a German speciality, is said by Dr. Paul Bergmann ("Dtsch. Med. Ztg.," 1907, 46) to be capsules of methylene-blue, ext. *equiseti* sicc. and ext. *graminis*.

THE London agents of Lumière N.A. Co., Ltd., inform us that the fire at the company's factories in Lyons (*C. & D.*, January 5, page 5) was confined to a portion of an old factory, and no inconvenience has been caused by it.

## A Landmark in Pharmacy.

WE briefly noted last week that it was the intention of Messrs. Dinneford & Co., 180 New Bond Street, London, W., to seek new premises. We now learn that this is only in case of certain eventualities, and it is to be hoped that this shop, which is one of the landmarks of British pharmacy, will long remain on its present site. It affords us, however, an opportunity of referring to the



historic associations of the business. The street in which Dinneford's is situated has been, ever since it was built, the shopping street of the world of fashion. That part of Bond Street now known as Old Bond Street was built in 1686 by Sir Thomas Bond, the extension of the street northwards to Oxford Street, forming New Bond Street, having been undertaken about 1715. It is recorded that the houses were let or sold even before they were built, and Pennant states that the street "abounded with shopkeepers of both sexes of superior taste." Another historian in 1805 writes: "If its builder had been able to foresee the extreme fashion in reserve for the street he would have made it wider. But this is a fortunate circumstance, for the Bond Street loungers thus get a nearer glimpse of the fashionable and generally titled ladies that pass and repass from two to five o'clock." It was at this time that George Tebbs opened a shop at 163 New Bond Street as a chemist and druggist. Many of the old-established drug businesses of London trace their origin to an apothecary, and it is thus interesting to record that Messrs. Dinneford's has always been owned by those who were chemists and druggists. About ten years after the foundation of the business Mr. Tebbs removed it to 172 New Bond Street, which corresponds to 180 in the renumbered street. The records of this period are not very full, and the next notable event in connection with the business was its acquirement in 1831 by Charles Dinneford. It is not known whether Mr. Dinneford was Tebbs's assistant, but he was over forty when he bought the pharmacy. He died in 1847, when on a visit to Düsseldorf, but he lived in stirring times pharmaceutically. He was an original member of the Pharmaceutical Society and a member of the first Council. A contemporary writes of him that he was "an able man, one of the leading men of the London retail chemists." Recently his business successor, Mr. Michael Carteighe, presented an oil-painting of Dinneford to the Pharmaceutical Society, so that those who wish to can see what manner of man he was. It is recorded that he was not an amiable man, but this negation seems to have been a mixture of eccentricity and strictness. An instance of his eccentric behaviour was an order suddenly given to convert his drawing-room into a warehouse, and he is also stated to have dismissed his servants without notice for the heinous offence of card-playing.

In those days chemistry was not so much divorced from the drug business as it is now, and Dinneford was a leading spirit in the Royal Institution near by. It was here that he met John Carteighe, who was an assistant to Michael Faraday, who had been appointed the first Fullerian Pro-



essor of Chemistry in 1833. Mr. Fuller, it will be remembered, founded the Professorship out of gratitude for benefits received from lectures—attendance at which had cured him of insomnia. John Carteighe was engaged by Dinneford to take charge of the scientific side of the Bond Street business, and when Dinneford died in 1847 he and John Edward Stuart, another assistant, bought the business and carried it on as Dinneford & Co., the title it has ever since borne. John Carteighe had a brother Michael, twenty-one years his junior, who was educated as a pharmacist. Mr. Michael Carteighe is perhaps the best-known British pharmacist at the present time, owing to the great interest he has always taken in pharmaceutical politics and to the fact that he was for fourteen years President of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was apprenticed to Mr. C. J. Radermacher, pharmaceutical chemist, 173 Sloane Street, S.W., and passed the Minor in April 1863. In July of the same year Mr. Carteighe successfully negotiated the Major, and it is a curious fact that on the same day one of his present colleagues on the Council—Mr. A. C. Wootton—passed the Minor.

Mr. Michael Carteighe was admitted as a partner of Dinneford & Co. in 1863. John Carteighe died in 1894 and John Edward Stuart in 1898, both of them well advanced in years, and Mr. Michael Carteighe is now the sole partner. The business is perhaps best known to the public from the fluid magnesia and horsehair gloves which are associated with the name of Dinneford. One gets an instructive glimpse of what the business was like in Dinneford's day from a perusal of "A Family Medical Directory" published in 1845. In this Charles Dinneford is described as "Family chemist to her Majesty the Queen Dowager and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge." The directory is a sort of domestic guide to medicine, but much more interesting than such business-pamphlets usually are. Particulars are given of the use of drugs, and many formulæ are given to illustrate the best ways of using medicines. Here one finds recipes for Lady Webster's or Lady Cresigny's dinner pills, thieves' vinegar, black draught, and Roche's embrocation. The following is a formula given for chilblain-liniment:

Spirit of camphor	...	...	1 oz.
Spirit of turpentine	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Laudanum	...	...	2 dr.
Goulard's extract	...	...	1 dr.

This is still used in many parts of the country, and doubtless during the recent severe weather similar recipes were made up by some of our subscribers. There was a section devoted to perfumes, containing recipes for eau de Cologne, cold cream, scented cassiolettes, prepared toilette-cloth, honey-oil, cosmetics, and sweet bags. The formula for lavender-water is

Oil of lavender	...	...	1 oz.
Oil of bergamot	...	...	1 dr.
Essence of ambergris	...	...	12 drops
Camphor and musk of each	...	...	1 grain
Spirit of wine	...	...	1 pint

Some interest is also attached to the Adelaide perfume, but it is too long to quote.

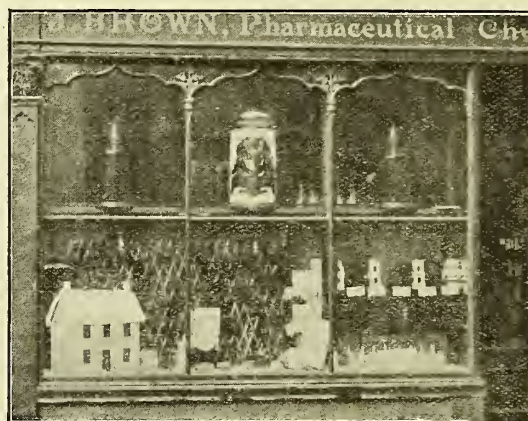
The book also contains some interesting points in regard to the two fluid magnesia which at that time were keen rivals. Mr. Dinneford offered a more active aperient in the form of citrate of magnesia, "which his powerful machinery has enabled him to condense to such a degree as to render it an active and agreeable laxative, and at the same time to retain the antacid qualities of the pure fluid magnesia." Was this the forerunner of the granular effervescent preparation which Alfred Bishop introduced some ten or twelve years later? Particulars are also given of the Patent Horsehair Flesh-gloves. The patent was apparently on the loom, which was especially adapted for weaving bristles or horsehair as weft and cotton or wool as the warp. Fabric of horsehair was much in use for upholstery during the nineteenth century, and the novelty here was in weaving horsehair with cotton or wool. The special feature of the gloves is that "the points of the hair are brought perpendicular to the surface, thereby removing the liability to tear the skin—a very general complaint against the ordinary gloves." The Duke of Wellington is stated to have used coarse cotton gloves to groom himself with for forty years, but he dis-

carded them when he heard of the horsehair renovators. Other noted persons who used the horsehair gloves were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Dr. Marshall Hall.

The fourth edition of the "Medical Directory" was published in 1854, several new recipes having been introduced; these include formulæ for Kalydor, Macassar oil, Gowland's lotion, Dalby's carminative, Dupuytren's pomade, Chelsea pensioner, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson's lotion for the hair. Of Dinneford's Arabic Lozenges it is said "they have been patronised by the Royal Family since the reign of George II." As George II. died in 1727, this proprietary article dates before the time of the foundation of the business. An idea of what Dinneford's shop looks like can be obtained from the sketch on p. 195; the steps in front of the door are tiled, whilst the windows have a solid and good-class appearance. Inside there are counters on each side, on one of which are the current issues of the medical and scientific journals. Passing through the shop one comes to the dispensary and office. The fittings are not in the newest style, but are splendid examples of an age when shop-fittings were intended not only to impress customers, but to last for a century.

## Chemists' Windows.

From Photographs by "C. & D." Subscribers.



MR. JOHN BROWN, 3 and 5 High Street, Berwick-on-Tweed, had a Christmas window-display, which we reproduce from a photograph. Although this does not do it justice, it shows the arrangement. The bottom of the window was covered with a thick layer of cotton-wool. The house was made from a Pears' scap-box completely covered with cough-emulsion cartons; doors and windows were made from dark green photo-mounts. A small garden was made in front of the house, a wall being made from cartons, also a large gateway. A pathway leading from the door to the gate was made of linseed-meal. Outside the garden a park was represented with a few large stones standing for rocks, also a lake made from a mirror. Santa Claus was seen driving a reindeer among the rocks going towards the house. He was seated in a sledge with his bundle of toys. On the shelves above were a few bottles of cough-emulsion. In the back part of the window was a small table on which was an opened bottle, a measure-glass, and a dessert-spoon, behind which was a showcard, "Santa Claus takes Hutchinson's cough-emulsion and keeps well all winter." The stacks of liquorice-juice in sticks were an effective feature to the right. There was also at the side a written testimonial from Santa Claus. The back of the window was covered with trellis work covered with holly, etc. Frosting was sprinkled over the display. The window proved a great attraction and good for business.

As GOLF-CADDIES dogs are now utilised, so far as finding lost balls is concerned. To give them a scent the ball-cleaning sponge has a drop or two of oil of anise placed on it.



## The Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

### Association Presidents.

FOR the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association many a pharmaceutical Scot in all ends of the



MR. J. TAIT.

earth has the most tender regard, as none who have been in Edinburgh and who desired to get on failed to find it a splendid foster-brother. This is due to several reasons: First, the fundamentals of the Association are good, it assists not only to encourage observation, but to catch the apprentice when he is young, and train him up to the point of observing; second, the name enables assistants who become employers to remain in the Association, which they do, helping and stimulating their juniors; and, thirdly, Mr. Rutherford Hill has been at the back of it for five-and-twenty years at least, working quietly, saving situations, giving courage to youngsters, and more service than will ever be reckoned. This year's President, Mr. Joseph Tait, is assistant to Mr. Hill in North-Branch work. Mr. Tait had his training in botany, chemistry, and physics at the Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, where he took first-class certificates in botany, inorganic chemistry, electricity, and magnetism, etc. In the 1904-5 session he took the medal in advanced organic chemistry, and in the following year first-class certificate in honours organic chemistry. He also studied under Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., F.C.S., at the Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy, Edinburgh, and passed the Minor examination in 1900 and the Major in 1905. In our "Corner for Students" analytical tournament Mr. Tait took third place in 1901-2, and in the following year gained the first prize, besides quite a library at odd times.

### Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on January 25, Mr. A. Armit presiding. There were also present Mr. G. Ingle, Mr. W. Dennis, Mr. L. North, Mr. W. Gatehouse, Mr. Donald McKinnell, Mr. W. Lucas, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Fred Cowdery). The Pharmaceutical Society's letter *re* the Pharmacy Bill was considered, and, on the motion of Mr. Donald McKinnell, seconded by Mr. Gatehouse, the Secretary was deputed to communicate with the borough members (Mr. Herbert Paul and Dr. Shipman) about the matter. The President (Mr. W. McKinnell), Mr. W. D. Mayer, and the Secretary were also appointed to wait upon the members personally to ask for their support.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was held at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on January 24, Mr. J. Clark (President) in the chair, and nineteen other members being present. Mr. J. J. Paterson, B.Sc., gave an account of some

#### QUACKS AND THEIR METHODS,

from his own experiences. He has made something of a hobby of collecting quack literature by answering advertisements, and greatly amused the members with a selection from the correspondence thus obtained, commenting thereon with the dry humour and sarcasm with which he has enlivened previous meetings. Quack medicines he classed as tumours—innocent and malignant. The first class comprise many medicines with no magic properties, which accomplish their wonderful cures largely by faith. These are more or less innocuous, except when they treat diseases by post. With the samples and booklets of one ointment Mr. Paterson received a diagnosis-sheet. This he filled in with an exact, though non-technical, description of small-pox rash, and received a reply advising him to wash with hot oatmeal and water, cleanse all the affected parts thoroughly, and rub in the ointment! A notable feature of quacks is their ingenious system of follow-up letters.

One bust-developing quack sent out thirteen successive personal letters, breathing the most charming spirit of love and philanthropy, finally offering the "cerate" at half-price (10s. 6d.) if three new customers were obtained. Then Mr. Paterson went on to refer in condemnatory terms to the more shady quacks whose advertisements are seen in Sunday and other papers. In the discussion, condemnation of the malignant quacks obtained fullest expression. Mr. Clark wanted an enactment of the nature of the United States Pure Food Act, and Mr. A. Latreille declared for a censorship of newspaper-advertisements.—As a whole the evening was mainly amusing.

### Glasgow Chemists' Association.

At the monthly meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, held at 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Thursday, January 24, Mr. J. W. Sutherland presided, and a discussion on

#### DISPENSING-CHARGES

was introduced by Mr. James Moir and Mr. George Mackie. The former, in the course of his observations, explained that some time ago he and Mr. Gilmour went through the Southern district of Glasgow to find out how business stood, and what appealed to them very strongly was the amount of cutting that was going on. It was very apparent to them that something would require to be done, and they were repeatedly asked why the Association had not taken the question up and endeavoured to bring something practicable before the trade. The question was discussed by the Executive of the Association at their last meeting, and it was resolved to have it debated at a general meeting, Mr. Mackie and he being asked to lead off. Proceeding, Mr. Moir said that for a number of years back the rents, rates, wages, and general expenses of Glasgow pharmacists had been going up, while there had been a steady decline not only in the charges for dispensing, but in the prices for drugs all round. The time had arrived for taking action. He thought the bogey which frightened them some years ago had been laid to rest. He assured the meeting that he had no difficulty whatever in getting good prices when he found it necessary to charge them; and that, he believed, was the experience of most of them. They might get some hints from the Liverpool price-list. Glasgow, he said, is not yet ripe for a price-list, but it would come. In an informal way they could come to an arrangement which would in a measure be binding upon them all. From a perusal of an old Glasgow price-list he found that when he commenced business he was getting from 25 to 33 per cent. more for his prescriptions than he is getting now. He asked the younger members of the trade to give serious thought to this question. It would do them no good to undercut their neighbours, because they would always be repaid with interest. What he would suggest to the Association was to fix a minimum charge. He submitted a tentative list of prices prepared at the suggestion of the Executive.

Mr. Mackie said that a minimum price is an urgent necessity, but how they were to devise a plan to secure that he was at a loss to know. The constantly increasing competition in business, especially among the younger men, constitutes one of the drawbacks. He was not inclined to agree to a published scale of prices, fearing that it would prove a rod to break their own backs. He was heartily in sympathy with the movement, however, and would be pleased if some way could be found out of the difficulty. It might be possible to circulate a list privately.

Mr. Sutherland explained, in reference to a list of minimum prices read by Mr. Moir, that it was not put forward by the Executive for adoption, but simply prepared for the purpose of raising a discussion, and that it might possibly form the basis of an agreement.

Mr. Hart said that, while recognising the danger suggested by Mr. Mackie, he thought they might come to an arrangement privately. His own experience was that if a customer were made fairly to realise the work entailed by his order, he never grudged to pay what was asked.

Mr. Riddell said that so far as his experience went the



young men in business are not so much to blame for cutting as was suggested.

Mr. Abbott considered that the prices suggested by Mr. Moir were by no means exorbitant.

Mr. Lennox could not see that it was possible to prevent undercutting unless they all agreed to act in concert.

Mr. Gilmour remarked that at present the great desire seems to be to come down to the level of the stores. That, he said, is a mistake with reference to their dispensing-charges. He did not think there is any necessity for it whatever. Personally, he has no difficulty in getting higher prices. His feeling was that they would not expose themselves to any serious risk by drawing up a list of prices. He thought the greatest good to the greatest number would be promoted by some such scheme as Mr. Moir had outlined, but he did not see how they could effect their purpose without issuing a circular, which could be marked "Private and confidential."

Mr. Sutherland, in reply to a question, stated that quite 90 per cent. of the members were willing to acquiesce in a list of prices.

Mr. Moir said that the prices he had drawn up were meant to be minimum prices. There was just the danger, however, he remarked, that they might bring the whole trade down to those prices. That must be guarded against.

Mr. Sutherland suggested that a show of hands might be taken to determine whether the meeting was in favour of the movement for securing better prices. This would enable the Executive to take action, and the result of their deliberations could be discussed at a meeting to be held on an early date. Low prices might possibly lead to a very serious loss to some people.

Mr. Gilmour deprecated delay; but it was ultimately resolved unanimously to remit the matter to the Executive with powers.

Owing to the lateness of the hour when this discussion concluded, a paper on "The Art and Ethics of Window-dressing," which Mr. Hart was to have read, was postponed.

### Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Monday evening, January 28, Mr. C. F. Henry (President) in the chair. A resolution about the proposed new constitution for the

#### FEDERATION OF LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS

was unanimously adopted. It stated that the Association agreed with the view expressed by Mr. J. P. Gilmour at the Birmingham meeting that nothing in the existing situation justifies the proposed reconstruction, and that in any case the existing constitution is to be preferred to the one now suggested. Objections to the alterations were set forth at some length. In effect they were:

(a) Two meetings a year inexpedient. Unwise to fix on London as the place for a second meeting in the year. Leave the Executive to decide where a special meeting may be held.

(b) Highly inexpedient not to meet in the same town as the B.P.C.

(c) The proposed constitution is too elaborate and is unnecessary.

(d) The chief function of the Federation is to form a bond of union by arranging for members of local Associations a joint annual conference during the week in which the B.P.C. meets for the consideration of matters of common interest relating to commerce and legislation.

(e) It is not expedient that the Federation should initiate a policy in any political or other action which would be more appropriately and effectively done through the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

The resolution further stated that the Association adheres to the conviction that if any change in the constitution is to be adopted it ought to be on the lines of assimilating the constitution of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to that of the American Pharmaceutical Association in this respect. With this in view the Association strongly recommends no further action to amend the Federation's constitution, but that steps should be taken to approach the Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference with the view of such a scheme as they proposed being carried out at the Manchester meeting in

accordance with Rule 9 of the conference constitution. A copy of the resolution was directed to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Federation.

The meeting then went into committee to hear a deputation from the Edinburgh and Leith Traders' Defence Association on the present position of the defence movement to withstand the competition from co-operative stores. Thereafter it was agreed to pass no resolution on the matter, but to leave it to individual members to join the Defence Association if they approve of its policy.

### Public Dispensers' Association.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on January 30, Mr. H. C. T. Gardner (Chairman of Council) presiding. There was a fair attendance, and the Chairman first referred in sympathetic manner to the loss sustained by Mr. R. Welford (Vice-President) in the death of his wife. It was agreed that the Hon. Secretary send a letter of sympathy and condolence to Mr. Welford on behalf of the Association. The Hon. Secretary then submitted the annual report, which was a review of the work of the Association during the past year. The financial statement by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. H. Hewitt) showed that though there is still a small deficit it is not nearly so large as it was last year. The membership of the Association has increased. Both reports were adopted. A vote of thanks to the officers for their services during the past session was a preliminary to the election of the new officers for the ensuing year. Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., had offered to act again as President, and his offer was gratefully accepted. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. H. C. T. Gardner; Vice-President, Mr. R. Welford; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Hewitt; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. H. Leadbeater; members of Council, Messrs. F. Noad Clark, W. E. Miller, W. Duff, G. W. Lindsay, W. H. Windmill, J. Phillips, and R. W. Lindsey.

In the course of an eloquent valedictory address, the Chairman alluded to the death of two of their oldest and most trusted members—Mr. S. B. Donnan and Mr. T. Knowles. He then proceeded to show that the Association showed no sign of decay. The roll of membership had increased, and much useful and quiet work, mainly in the direction of consolidation, had been done during the past year. He pointed out the bad effect that anti-pharmacy legislation would have upon public dispensers, particularly if the title were lost. Public bodies would be content with a lower qualification than at present, and the status of the dispenser would consequently be lowered. He quoted Goethe, Chesterfield, Lowell, and Johnson to illustrate the value of confraternity and the necessity for upholding claims to their due rights of just protection.

Mr. R. W. Lindsey, a new member, who succeeded to Mr. Donnan's post at Islington, then read an interesting paper on "The Art of Pharmacy in Olden Days." The communication was an historical retrospect of the art from the records of Egypt and Assyria to the present time. In the course of his paper he referred to the oldest prescription probably known (written about 4000 B.C.), formulas illustrative of pharmacy in the twelfth dynasty. The priests of Isis were probably the first pharmacists in the world; about 150 vegetable remedies used by the Greeks and Romans are preserved. He showed how alchemy influenced pharmacy, and that the art flourished greatly from the fourteenth to sixteenth century, being chiefly in the hands of witches. The first recognised apothecary's shop was opened in London in 1345. Anne Boleyn's apothecary drew up a set of rules for an apothecary, which Mr. Lindsey read. Some of the prices given for various drugs are interesting in comparison with those of the present day. Among those quoted were borax, 4s. per lb.; mummy, 5s. 4d. per lb.; jalop, 3s. 4d. per lb.; boar's tooth, 1s. each; dead man's skull, according to size, 8s. to 11s. each; oil vitriol, 5s. 4d. per lb.; squirrel, 6d. per lb.; seahorse tooth, 4d. per oz. After the paper was read Mr. Lindsey handed round for inspection three ancient books he had brought with him—Pomet's "History of Drugges," Glauber's works, and Culpeper's "Herbal." A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Lindsey, and, after the Chairman had intimated that a smoking-concert was projected, the proceedings terminated.



### Association of Women Pharmacists.

At the meeting held in Mrs. Clarke Keer's residence on January 23, which was briefly referred to in the Supplement to our Winter Issue,

#### HINTS ON HOSPITAL DISPENSING

were given by several members. The readers of the papers made no claims to originality, but gave some of the methods they have found useful, hoping they might prove so to other women pharmacists.

Miss A. Neve read a short paper on the dispensing of medicines to be kept for prolonged periods, recommending the use of chloroform as a preservative and disapproving of the excessive concentration of mixtures. She called attention to the danger of supplying children with poisonous drugs, and regretted that the medical staff sometimes appear indifferent on this point.

Miss Robinson remarked that the organic salts of potassium and sodium should not be kept in solution for any length of time. She advocated the use of an emulsion of chloroform with tincture of quillaia as a substitute for spirit of chloroform, and in the concentration of mixtures containing chloroform-water. She was of the opinion that all hypodermic injections should be freshly made, and sent up to the wards, at least twice a week. The alternative of adding a preservative was not to be recommended.

Miss Rayner remarked on the economy achieved by the use of the following :

The substitution of half an ounce of glycerin for each fluid ounce of rectified spirit in the preparation of liquor strychninæ hydrochlor. and liquor morphinæ hydrochlor., which also prevents crystallisation of the alkaloidal salts round the neck of the bottle.

The use of *elixir ipæcauanhæ* instead of vinum ipæcac., according to the following formula :

Ext. ipæcac. liq. ...	...	...	3j.
Alcohol (90-per-cent.) ...	...	...	3j.
Glycerin ...	...	...	3v.
Aq. ad ...	...	...	Ovij.

This is the same strength as the official preparation, and much more satisfactory to work with.

The good results obtained by using mucilage of carragæn ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Irish moss to 2 pints of boiling water) instead of the official mucilages in making emulsions.

Miss Rayner advocated (with the sanction of the medical staff) the use of a saturated solution of camphor in distilled water as a vehicle in the preparation of hypodermic injections and eye-drops.

Miss Barltrop thought it was a pity that tablet-machines are so little used by women pharmacists. The granulating of the powders offers, she said, little difficulty, if theobroma emulsion is used when possible, and she had effected a great saving of time and expense with a "Eureka" hand machine. Other methods of effecting economy are to ask the medical staff to order such drugs as acetyl-salicylic acid under their chemical names, instead of the proprietary names, and to use acetone chloroform instead of that made from ethylic alcohol. Miss Barltrop mentioned that she makes a preparation similar to Lysol from a formula based on one in the German Pharmacopœia under the name of liquor cresoli saponatus. She was of the opinion that a better preparation than glycerin of belladonna can be made by using the alkaloid in place of the extract; this, of course, should be coloured.

Miss Bedell gave the following formula for liquor ammoniæ aromaticus, the preparation being useful in stock mixtures :

Ammonium carbonate ...	...	...	4 oz.
Strong solution of ammonia ...	...	...	8 fl. oz.
Terpeneless oil of lemon ...	...	...	13 minims
Terpeneless oil of nutmeg ...	...	...	54 minims
Alcohol (90-per-cent.) ...	...	...	6 fl. oz.
Distilled water ...	...	...	149 fl. oz.

The oils to be dissolved in the spirit before adding. She also gave a receipt for syrup of lemon cheaper, easier to make, and more palatable than the official preparation :

Tincture of lemon ...	...	...	5 fl. oz.
Citric acid ...	...	...	2 oz.
Syrup ...	...	...	2½ pints

Dissolve the acid in the tincture and strain through wool in the syrup.

She had found the following mixture (Mr. Finnemore's formula) extremely useful to keep on the dispensing counter for producing a mucilage when required :

Tragacanth in powder ...	...	...	1
Alcohol (90-per-cent.) ...	...	...	4

Mix.

Use 2 to 8 minims to each fluid ounce of mixture, adding water quickly.

In making large quantities (say, eighty fluid ounces) of emulsions in a mortar, Miss Bedell recommended the use of an egg-whisk instead of the pestle. It is far quicker, and a suitable rotatory egg-whisk can be obtained for 6d.

Boric acid ointment with soft paraffin can be made very quickly and satisfactorily by dusting in the powder (dried, if necessary) through a perforated tin cone into the soft paraffin, previously slightly melted.

## Festivities.

### An Enjoyable Evening.

THE employes of Messrs. John Thompson, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool, held their annual dinner on Saturday last at the Star and Garter Hotel. Mr. N. A. Wood presided over an excellent attendance. The toast, "The Prosperity of the Firm," was proposed by Mr. E. F. Pearson, and responded to by the Chairman, who also proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. R. G. Owen, who arranged, and the artists who rendered, an excellent musical programme. An enjoyable evening was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

### A New Departure.

ON Wednesday, January 23, the Western Chemists' Association of London held a whist-drive at the Norfolk Square Hotel, London Street, W. It was a most enjoyable evening, and Mr. E. White (President) acted as M.C. Forty double tickets had been sold, but, owing to the very cold evening, only sixty-five ladies and gentlemen attended. Play commenced at 8.15 p.m., and after ten games there was an interval of half an hour for refreshments. The President announced the winners of the prizes, which were presented by Mrs. White to the following : Gentlemen—first prize, Mr. J. W. Smith; second prize, Mrs. Taplin (playing "gentleman"). The consolation prize was won by Mr. Kluge. Ladies—first prize, Mrs. Goodall; second prize, Mrs. Martindale. The consolation prize was awarded to Mrs. Procter.

### Leeds Whist-drive.

UNDER the auspices of the Leeds Chemists' Association a whist-drive, dance, and supper was held at Collinson's Café on January 30, and the splendid success attained must be attributed to the excellent arrangements which had been ably carried out by a sub-committee and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. R. Bentley). Some ninety-eight ladies and gentlemen were present, including Mr. W. D. Pollitt (President), and for the drive, which comprised sixteen hands and occupied twenty-three tables, Messrs. R. Fourness and F. W. Hollingworth acted as M.C.s. The prizes in the drive were awarded as follows : Ladies—first (silver and ivory cake-knife, given by the Association Executive), Mrs. Whitfield; second (silver serviette-rings, given by Mrs. Stringer), Mrs. Hobbs; consolation, Mrs. Pollitt. Gentlemen—first (writing-case, given by Mr. J. R. Bentley, Hon. Secretary), Mr. W. Hirst; second (cigarette-case), won by Mr. H. H. Smith, by whom, singularly, it was presented; consolation, Mr. Bradshaw. After the whist-drive a programme of dances was gone through.

### Dinner at Cardiff.

A MEETING of the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association was held on January 30 at the Park Hotel. Mr. Mumford, the newly elected President, gave an interesting history of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. The President and Vice-President (Mr. J. Reynolds) were elected delegates to the Federation meeting in London in May.

The annual dinner was held in the evening, the President being supported by the Lord Mayor (Mr. Councillor Cross-



man) and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., and Mr. Rymer Young, President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. T. H. W. Idris, in responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," referred to his early days, mentioning with gratification the fact that when he went up to London for his examinations one-half of the young fellows whom he met there were Welshmen. Passing rapidly in review the legislation on pharmacy, he spoke of the Pharmacy Bill, introduced by Mr. Winfrey and himself, and regretted that members of Parliament were not sufficiently informed on the matter; if they were, they could not but admit the justice of the claim of the chemists. He feared that the permanent officials of the House were opposed to the Bill from an unfounded fear that the big stores, with which they were so closely connected, would suffer if justice were done to the chemists.

The President proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Rymer Young) responded. He said it was his determination to continue the policy which his predecessor, Mr. Robinson, had pursued. He did not regard their position as hopeless. The Pharmaceutical Society were endeavouring to bring the Pharmacy Bills before a Select Committee.

Mr. A. Hagon also responded, and gave some account of his stewardship during his three years' service as a councillor.

Several other toasts followed.

## Reviews.

*Fibroid Tumour: A New Treatment for Fibroid Tumour and some other Diseases of Women without Operation.*

By JOHN SHAW, M.D. Lond.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 80. 2s. 6d. net. London, 1906: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd.

OPERATIVE treatment is a mania that affects some surgeons, and as few things that afflict women are not referred to the uterus, it is frequently treated as the root of the evil, and removed in whole or part—often unwarrantably. This sentence puts Dr. Shaw's treatise mildly. The book was originally a paper communicated to the "British Medical Journal," and not published. We are not surprised, for Dr. Shaw does not spare his words, and his exposure of cases of women who have been operated on "successfully," and have died soon after or have lived out a miserable existence, is not the sort of thing that we are accustomed to get from a London M.D. But the book is worth reading apart from its scathing exposure of surgical mania. The new treatment of uterine and menstrual troubles outlined by Dr. Shaw and illustrated by cases consists of (1) mechanical vibration, (2) electric current and radiation, and (3) hypodermic injections of iodipin. The book has now reached a fourth edition, and the author has issued a statement of his reasons for withdrawing his name from the Medical Register.

*An Historical, Anecdotic, and Critical Study of J. F. Demachy, Master Apothecary of Paris, and his Works.*

Published by M. L. G. Toraude, Pharmacist, Asnières.

THIS work is divided into two parts, "His Life," "His Works," and the subject is treated in a light and readable manner. Demachy had a ready pen; indeed, his biographer remarks that the extent of his literary productions lead one to believe that he seldom passed twenty-four hours without producing literary work of some kind. A writer of biting epigrams, he satirised nearly all his contemporaries in unmeasured terms; and Parmentier alone of all the prominent apothecaries found favour in his sight. His fifty scientific books or pamphlets include a six-volume work on the "Elements of Chemistry," translated from the Latin; four volumes of chemical lectures, translated from German and Latin; the "Institutes of Chemistry" (2 vols.), "Rustic Economy," "The Art of the Distiller of Strong Waters," the "Art of the Distiller-Liquorist," the "Art of the Vinegar-maker," a two-volume "Pharmacist's Manual," etc. His other literary productions were very numerous. He wrote "Fables," "Quatrains," "Mélanges," and "Histories and Stories"; a large number of his works are in verse. M. Toraude's curious and original work is illustrated with three portraits, two autographs, and a reproduction of an eighteenth-century engraving.

*Einführung in die mikroskopische Analyse der Drogenpulver.* Eine Anleitung zur Untersuchung von Pflanzenpulvern. Zum Selbststudium wie zum Gebrauche in praktischen Kursen der Hochschulen für Apotheker, Grossdrogisten, Sanitätsbeamte, Studierende der Pharmacie usw. von DR. LUDWIG KOCH, Professor an der Universität Heidelberg. 9x6. Pp. viii+174. Berlin, 1906: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 4 marks.

AS the title of this book indicates, it is designed to meet the requirements of German students of pharmacy in the microscopic analysis of drugs. It is divided into eleven chapters, the work being so graduated that willing students may easily go through it in their spare time and without special supervision. First the author tells how drugs are prepared for examination under the microscope, particulars of the methods being given, and these are followed by useful hints about the examination of the preparations themselves. Chapters are then devoted to barks, wood (quassia), rhizomes, roots, tubers, leaves, flowers, herb (wormwood), seeds, and fruits. The text is illustrated with 49 plates or engravings, which are either line or half-tone reproductions of freehand drawings. We may indicate the method of treatment by "Folia Digitalis." First a preliminary examination of the leaf is described, the details being illustrated by a cross-section of the leaf and a fragment showing isolated parts of the structure, instruction being given as to the isolation or preparation of the parts for identification. Then follows a description of the microscopic appearance of digitalis in powder, each kind of cell and vessel being described and illustrated (one figure contains over twenty drawings). It will be noticed that no reference is made to possible adulterants; but it must be remembered that the book is one to teach students method, to inculcate observation, and to show the exact microscopic appearance of the most familiar drugs. Until these are thoroughly taught and understood it would be vain for students to bother themselves about admixtures. The strongest feature of the book is the clear manner in which the student is shown the best diagnostic features of each drug, and how to observe them. In some cases—e.g., cardamoms—the details of the examination-process are set forth in a semi-tabular manner, which greatly simplifies work. The book is a remarkably good 4s. worth, considering the neat and serviceable manner in which it is produced.

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Baker, T. T. *Simple Chemical Experiments (Inorganic Chemistry)*. Cr. 8vo. 6d. net. (P. Marshall.)

*Chemistry Papers—Metric.* From June 1875 to September 1906. 7x5. Pp. 90. 1s. 6d. (Clive.)

Derr, L. *Photography for Students of Physics and Chemistry*. Cr. 8vo. 6s. net. (Macmillan.)

Lodge, Sir O. *Modern Views on Matter—Romanes Lecture, 1903*. New edit. 8vo. 1s. net. (H. Frowde.)

M., C. O. *Nurses' "Enquire Within." A Pocket Encyclopedia of Diseases*. 16mo. Pp. 174. 2s. net. (Scientific P.)

Park, J. *Cyanide Process of Gold Extraction*. 4th edit. 8x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 256. 7s. 6d. net. (Griffin.)

Stansbie, J. H. *Introduction to Metallurgical Chemistry*. 2nd edit. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 264. 4s. 6d. (E. Arnold.)

Ruddock, E. H. *Stepping-stone to Homoeopathy and Health*. 14th edit. 16mo. Pp. 366. 1s. 6d. (Homoeopathy Publishing Co.)

Sachs, J. von. *History of Botany (1530-1860)*. Translated by H. E. F. Garnsey. Rev. by I. B. Balfour. Cr. 8vo. 10s. net. (H. Frowde.)

Schäfer, E. A., and Herring, P. T. *Action of Pituitary Extracts upon the Kidney*. 4to. Pp. 30. 2s. (Dulau.)

Titherley, A. W. *A Laboratory Course of Organic Chemistry*. 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 236. 5s. net. (Philip, Son & Nephew, Castle Street, Liverpool.)

Vicarey, R. W. *Treatment of Storage Batteries*. 11x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 70. 2s. 6d. net. ("Electric Accumulator.")

Whiting, A. *Aids to Medical Diagnosis*. 12mo. 2s. 6d. (Baillière.)



## Society of Chemical Industry.

### NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING was held on January 23 at the Midland Hotel, Derby, Mr. J. T. Wood being in the chair. In the absence of the author, Mr. J. M. C. Paton, Mr. Philips read a paper on

#### THE WEINRICH DECARBONISER FOR TREATING ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

The apparatus consists mainly of a drier and a revolving cylindrical carboniser, heated by a furnace underneath. The spent char from sugar-works, etc., containing some 20 per cent. of moisture, is fed into the drier, and then, falling from one series to another of gratings made out of triangular tubes, forming bars with their open ends upwards, it dries and is admitted into the carboniser, which is corrugated so as to form channels along its whole length. As the cylinder revolves the char is gradually driven to the lower end, falling down from the corrugations through an air current as each one rises to a sufficient height. An appropriate conveyor carries back the char that has been so treated to the drier, losing on an average 1 per cent. of carbon each time it passes through the apparatus. By this means the carbonaceous impurities accumulated during the use of the animal charcoal in filtering are removed to such a degree as to make the treated charcoal better than the original material. Fuel is only required during the first passage of the char through the apparatus, sufficient heat remaining for the action to continue afterwards automatically. About one-half of the fuel is saved that was necessary by the old process.—In the discussion Mr. Archbutt suggested that the reason why the carbon in the animal charcoal itself does not burn away during the process of revivification is that the carbon is to some extent coked in the original manufacture.

Mr. F. J. R. Carulla then read a paper on

#### AMMONIUM HYDRATE AS A STANDARD SOLUTION IN ACIDIMETRY,

in which he detailed experiments showing the reliable nature of the solution when proper precautions are taken in view of its volatility. He was able to titrate even boiling solutions in a flask with very little loss of ammonia, using a seminormal solution of this liquid, allowing it to fall drop by drop from a burette. In the course of his remarks the author said he had on that day, January 23, which constituted a barometric record, observed distilled water boil at 104° C. He has since, in a letter to a local paper, corrected the inference at first suggested that the high temperature was wholly due to the barometric pressure, for 790 m.m. (31.15 inches) corresponds only to 101.08° C., and he supposes the further rise observed to be due to the extreme cleanness of the glass flask in which the operation was conducted. See Watts' "Dict. of Chem.," vol. iii., p. 88, edition 1865.

The Chairman remarked that there might be a loss of strength on boiling hydrochloric acid with the object of titrating it hot; and Mr. John White questioned the sensitiveness of methyl orange as an indicator for boiling solutions. He had found it quite useless for hot solutions of boric acid. Mr. Carulla, in reply, said that in all the hot titrations about 100 c.c. of distilled water had been raised to the required temperature and the 10 c.c. of normal acid then added. But even if this care had not been exercised he had found by experiment that a centinormal solution of hydrochloric acid may be boiled for a long time without loss of strength by volatilisation. As to methyl orange, he had found it a perfect indicator for such nearly centinormal solutions when hot and up to 77° C.—the end temperature of the boiling solution titrated. Of course it might be quite untrustworthy with other substances or at higher end temperatures even with hydrochloric acid.

Mr. L. Archbutt exhibited and explained Bauman's method for showing the presence of sulphur in iron and steel.

WRITE convincingly, display attractively, select mediums intelligently, follow up inquiries tirelessly, treat customers fairly. This is the Alpha and Omega of successful advertising.—*Printers' Ink.*

## Trade-marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 16, 1907.)

- "COLLEGE" and device of bundle of faggots on a circular label; for mineral and aerated waters. By J. Lovibond & Sons, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E. 285,131.
- "DIAMOND SPARK"; for an aerated table-water. By Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham. 283,332.
- "OZONAIR"; for a drinking-water. By Ozonair, Ltd., 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 288,667.
- "PITTA"; for candles, soaps, detergents, etc. By Odol Chemical-works, 59 Park Street, London, S.E. 287,077.
- "PEAN"; for a hair-preparation. By Martyn & Son, 2 Wesley Terrace, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead. 287,209.
- "PAUL LIND" (signature); for a hair-preparation. By P. Lind, 20 High Holborn, London, W.C. 288,148.
- "PAMPRES D'OR" on label device; for a perfume. By Parfumerie Lubin, 11 Rue Royale, Paris. 288,354.
- "SWAN DOWN"; for a face-preparation. By J. Tetlow, 10th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 288,407.
- "ZHABORANDILINE" ("Jaborandi" disclaimed); for perfumery. By T. Cooper, 75 Queen's Road, Hull. 288,633.
- "MOUILLA"; for perfumed liquid soap. By R. Livesey, The Firs, Barton-le-Street, Yorks. 288,686.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," January 23, 1907.)

- "COLO," "FAIRY," and "ISOGENE"; for chemicals in Class 1. By G. Nelson, Dale & Co., Ltd., Wharf Street, Warwick. 286,153, 286,156, 286,159.
- "MAYFLOWER"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Mayfield Bros., Sculcoates Lane, Kingston-upon-Hull. 288,427.
- "GRISOL"; for chemicals in Class 1, excluding dye-stuffs. By Lefranc & Co., 27 Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 288,474.
- "SATRAFOL"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (vorm. Schering), Berlin. 289,125.
- "ALBYN"; for a disinfectant and a sheep-dip. By W. Cooper & Nephews, Laven's Lane, Berkhamsted. 287,685.
- "RODENTINA" ("Rodent" disclaimed); for a vermin-destroyer. By F. Hermann, Oval Road, Croydon. 288,237.
- "DUSTIGENE" and "SANGIGENE"; for sanitary preparations. By the Dust-Allayer Co., 165 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 288,305, 288,306.
- "DUSMO"; for a disinfectant dust-layer. By R. S. Bale, 95 Foxbourne Road, Balham, London, S.W. 288,523.
- "OVOGEN" on an egg device; for a poultry-tonic. By A. Mander, 2 Belle Vue Place, Malvern. 288,543.
- "S. ANDRAL KILMER, M.D." (signature), also device of portrait; for chemicals in Class 3. By Dr. Kilmer & Co., 19 Chenengo Street, Binghamton, N.Y., U.S.A. 284,293, 277,920.
- "FENNINGS' CHILDREN'S COOLING-POWDERS" and cradle device; for a medicine. By A. Fennings, Victoria Road, Cowes, I. of W. 282,887.
- "AWUCO"; for chemicals in Class 3. By A. Wildhagen & Co., Kitzingen-am-Main, Germany. 285,168.
- "KILSPREN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Rev. W. A. Richards, 172 Almond Street, Derby. 287,911.
- "ALETTE"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Alfred Bishop, Ltd., 48 Spelman Street, London, N.E. 288,467.
- "CASKEENS"; for chemicals in Class 3. By A. Keene, 26 High Holborn, London, W.C. 288,486.
- "PINEOIDS"; for medicine. By H. Kilby Pears & Co., Goldstone Chemical-works, Hove. 288,539.
- "DULCILAX" ("Lax" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 3. By Warrick Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, London, N. 288,746.
- "H. UNGER" (signature); for medicated pessaries and suppositories. By H. Unger, Friedrichstrasse 91, Berlin. 288,900.
- "BILITIN"; for medicines. By A. & M. Zimmermann, 3 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. 289,051.
- "DULCINOID" ("Dulcin" disclaimed); for a tablet sugar-substitute. By Rouse & Co., 12 Wignore Street, London, W. 288,008.
- "PRESERTINE" and "PRESERTOL"; for food-substances. By Reitmeyer & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, London, E.C. 288,404, 288,405.



## Colonial and Foreign News.

**THE OLD NIKOLAEVSK PHARMACY**, now V. K. Ferrein, Moscow, with a capital of 100,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ ., made a net profit of 8,754 $\frac{1}{2}$  in its fourth working year, closing April 13, 1906, and is distributing 5,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  in dividends.

**USING THE REFUSE.**—According to the "Pharmatz. Journal," along with spirit it is proposed to denature the refuse of spirit-purification at a strength of 87°, which for all purposes besides lighting will be sold under the name of "refuse of the process of spirit-purification."

**ROSE-CULTIVATION IN TURKEY.**—In order to increase the cultivation of roses for the production of rose otto in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, the Turkish Government has decided to buy and distribute a large quantity of young plants. This will particularly apply to the districts of Aidin, Konia, Brussa, Adana, Ismid, and Ersintian. Special facilities are to be given for the purchase of stills, utensils, and all apparatus.

**A UNIVERSITY PHARMACY** is to be erected in Budapest fitted up with a complete modern laboratory. In this pharmacy lectures on the chemistry of galenicals for the students of pharmacy of the University will be held, and also lectures for doctors on the art of prescribing. The duty of the pharmacy will consist in making up the medicine required by the various hospitals attached to the University.

**SULPHATE OF SODA IN UGANDA.**—The "East African Standard" reports that a capital of half a million (? rupees) has been guaranteed for the development of a great soda-sulphate lake situated about eighty miles from the Uganda Railway, and a branch line is to be laid down the whole distance. The lake has a superficial area of about forty-nine square miles, and the "soda" lies several inches deep.

**TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY.**—A Reuter telegram from Vienna, dated January 26, says:

The details of a highly important discovery of a new antitoxin treatment for dysentery were given by Dr. Doen, an Army surgeon, at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Medical Society. Dr. Doen, in conjunction with Professor Kraus, has been engaged for several years in serotherapeutic research, and has at last succeeded in infecting rabbits with the particular form of dysentery bacillus which was discovered by Shiga and Kruse. From this source Dr. Doen and Professor Kraus obtained their new serum. Their experimental treatment of soldiers of the garrison of Cracow in 1904 proved highly successful, as have also their later experiments in Bosnia and Roumania. It is expected that the new serum will also be valuable as a prophylactic.

**PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TRINIDAD.**—A meeting of this Society was held at Port of Spain on December 31, 1906. Among those present were Messrs. Lewis O. Inniss (President), A. J. Tait, W. H. Mills, A. Richards, M. Murray, J. G. Ferrier, H. Adams, and G. Cruden Dieffenthaler (Hon. Secretary). A letter was read from the Secretary of the Medical Board in Council, with extracts from the Board of Examiners, concerning the recent examination of druggists and assistant druggists. A committee, with Mr. A. J. Tait as Chairman, was appointed to consider the matter. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. Cruden Dieffenthaler), in the course of his annual report, referred to the events of importance that had occurred during the past year. He recalled the discussions and resolutions passed by the Society on the amendments of the Medical Ordinance regarding the sale of poisons and the Opium and Ganja Ordinance. Other notable events mentioned were the illegal sale of patent and proprietary medicines by grocery and hardware firms of the city, which the Society put a stop to; Mr. J. H. Hart's paper on "Camphor" (reprinted in the official "Bulletin"); Mr. Caracciolo's presentation to the Society of specimens of native medicinal plants; and Mr. Mills's presentation of a prescription-book containing copies of recipes of the late Dr. Anderson from 1846 to 1849. The statement of accounts showed that the Society is in a sound financial condition. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. John G. Ferrier; Vice-President, Mr. Lewis O. Inniss; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. Cruden Dieffenthaler. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the annual dinner.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 31.

**B**USINESS in the produce markets has been somewhat disappointing this week, but prices generally are fully maintained. Among fine chemicals the principal alteration is an advance of 1d. in English refined camphor, the price being still below that of German. Ethers made from duty-paid spirit have risen 1d. per lb. as a result of the advance in s.v.r. Quinine in second hands is easier in the absence of business. Bromides are steady, but the outcome of the negotiations between opposing interests is still doubtful. In heavy chemicals copper sulphate is firmer, but crude carbolic acid has declined. Arsenic and white sugar of lead are firm and scarce. Drugs and essential oils show few changes. Star-aniseed oil is weaker, while several French oils are in upward tendency, especially lavender, spike, and all geraniums. Castor and coconut oils are weaker, but palm is dearer. Henbane and digitalis leaves are higher. The reports in regard to cod-liver oil are interesting just now, but until the fishing develops buyers hold off; present conditions are favourable to a good catch and yield of oil. A small auction of first-hand drugs was held to-day. The alterations of the week are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (Eng. ref.)	Copper sulphate	Buchu	Coconut oil (c.i.f.)
Ethers	Digitalis	Carbolic acid (crude)	Colocynth
Henbane	Ginger (Jap.)	Castor oil	
leaves	Palm oil	Cod-liver oil	
Sarsaparilla		Dragon's blood	
(grey Jam.)		Gamboge	
Scabiac		Ipecacuanha	
		Quinine (sec. hands)	
		Senna (Alex.)	
		Star aniseed oil	

## Arrivals.

Among the drugs, chemicals, etc., which have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from January 23 to 30 inclusive are the following: Acetate of lime (@ New York), 1,499; acetic acid, (@ Rotterdam) 22, (@ Fredrikstad) 61 pkgs.; albumen, (@ Treport) 5 cks., (@ Havre) 9; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 15; annatto-seed (@ Colombo), 13; antimony-ore (@ Antofagasta), 2,007; argol (@ Naples), 97; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 1,272 brls.; bleaching-powder (@ Cologne), 1,750 cs.; borax (@ Leghorn), 50; buchu (@ Cape Town), 29; calcium carbide (@ Treport), 152 dms.; camphor oil (@ Ostend), 7; capsicums (@ W.C. Africa), 107; cardamoms, 41; cassia fistula pulp (@ Amsterdam), 20 cs.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 7; cinchona (@ Ceylon), 20; cloves (@ Antwerp), 400 bls.; coca-leaves (@ Colombo), 8; cod-liver oil, (@ Christiania) 15, (@ Aalesund) 15, (@ Bergen) 18; coriander-seed (@ Casablanca), 117; cubebs (@ Amsterdam), 46; cumin-seed, (@ Safi) 9, (@ Marseilles) 42; cuttle-fish bone, (@ Marseilles) 50 cs., (@ Bombay) 40 bgs.; drugs (@ Hamburg), 13; essential oils, (@ Messina) 207 pkgs., (@ Palermo) 49; galls (@ Smyrna), 50; ginger, (@ Hong-Kong) 398 pkgs., (@ Bombay) 343; gum arabic (@ Sucz), 270 bdl.; honey (@ St. Lucia), 50 cs.; jalap (@ Hamburg), 10 bls.; lactic acid (@ Hamburg), 23; lemon oil (@ Messina), 12; lemongrass oil, (@ Singapore) 2 cs., (@ Penang) 3 cs.; lime-juice, (@ Dominica) 31 hds. 4 cks., (@ Montserrat) 31 cks.; lime oil, 4 cs.; menthol (@ Kobe), 12; nux vomica (@ Bombay), 169; olibanum (@ Bombay), 150 cs.;



opium, (@ Marseilles) 31, (@ Constantinople) 10; orange oil (@ Dominica), 5 cs.; pimento (@ Jamaica), 100; potash chlorate (@ Treport), 100; potash permang. (@ Hamburg), 40 cs.; quinine (@ Rotterdam), 40 cs.; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 23; roots (@ Constantinople), 62 bls.; saffron (@ Valencia), 1; sandalwood oil (@ Amsterdam), 6 cs.; sandarac (@ Mogador), 130; scammony-root (@ Marseilles), 110; senna (@ Bombay), 10; sticklac (@ Siam), 178 cs.; sugar of lead (@ Rotterdam), 16; sulphur (@ Sicily), 2,353; sulphur chloride (@ Rotterdam), 37; tartar, (@ Rotterdam) 18, (@ Rouen) 100, (@ Marseilles) 24; thorianite (@ Colombo), 10; turmeric (@ Bombay), 221; wax, bees', (@ Antwerp) 10 cs., (@ Marseilles) 11 cs., (@ Morocco) 41, (@ Hamburg) 12 cs.; wax, vegetable (@ Hamburg), 25 cs.; wood oil (@ Shanghai), 29.

### Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, January 31, 10 A.M.:—The opium market is firm and steady. The sales during the week include sixty cases, for America, at 10s. 2d. per lb.

NEW YORK, January 31:—Business in drugs is active. Opium is firm at \$3.65 for druggists' by single cases. Quinine is active at 22c. per oz. Copaiba balsam is scarce at 57c., and refined camphor is a strong market at \$1.20 per lb. for American in barrels. Menthol is firmer at \$2.60 per lb. Rio ipecacuanha is easy at \$1.75 per lb., and coca-leaves are lower at 12c. per lb. for South American.

### Minerals in U.S.A.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" has published a table summarising the estimated production of minerals and metals in the United States in 1906, so far as it has been possible to collect the statistics at so early a date. The following are of interest:

Product	Unit	1905		1906	
		Quantity	Value \$	Quantity	Value \$
Arsenic, white	short ton	773	50,225	8,315	83,150
Bromine ...	pound	899,434	139,432	1,250,000	168,750
Copper sulphate	"	52,278,996	2,352,555	48,534,129	3,009,106
Copperas ...	short ton	21,103	147,721	18,546	129,822
Lead - sublim., white ...	"	6,977	697,700	8,000	8,000,000
Zinc oxide ...	"	65,403	5,232,240	68,549	5,483,900
Quicksilver ...	flasks of 75 lb.	30,650	1,189,220	27,276	1,063,764

### Proposed French Duty on Oil-seeds.

Proposals for an import-tax on oleaginous seeds in France have already been alluded to in this journal. The tax proposed, which is now being discussed by the French Parliament, is to range from 2*l.* 50*c.* to 3*l.* 50*c.* per 100 kilos., and as the market-price of these seeds, which at present enter France duty free, ranges from 12*l.* to 25*l.* per 100 kilos., it will be seen that the proposed duty is a heavy percentage. It is thought that grave injury will be done to British Indian growers by this measure, as it is proposed to exempt from the duty all oil seeds and nuts grown in the French Colonies. This bounty in the shape of exemption would of course stimulate still further the Colonial production to the detriment of the Indian grower. At the present time France is one of the largest purchasers of Indian oil-seeds, and if the proposed differential treatment be carried out it will mean an immediate reduction of the price which France will pay for the Indian product. The proposal was originally contained in the French Budget Bill for 1907, but it is being discussed as a separate Bill.

### Resin in 1906.

Reviewing the trade in resin and turpentine during 1906, a London trade-circular states that the effects of collapse of the soap-combination are still felt in the resin market. In the early part of the year there was a great falling-off in the imports from France, and although later they became much heavier, the year's total was only 11,793 tons, as compared with 17,902 tons in 1905. Pale American resin was also neglected until the autumn, when some heavy purchases were reported by soap-manufacturers in the North of England. The total imports from the United States were 66,043 tons, against 58,425 in 1905, and from all sources 82,536 tons were received, against 80,531. . . . The imports of turpentine were a little less (25,642 tons, against 26,335), a decrease from the U.S.A. being not quite off-set by increases from Russia and France. The maintenance of high prices is apparently affecting the consumption of both American turpentine and fine resin in England, and substitutes are being used more and more. Meanwhile not only France and Spain, but Greece, Portugal, India, and Central America are said to be entering

into competition with the United States as producers of "naval stores."

### German Potato-spirit in 1906.

According to a German report, the potato-crop of last year was not so abundant as that of 1905, but there will nevertheless be an active campaign, in spite of the agreement of 90 per cent. of the distillers to reduce the production of spirit to 82 per cent. Seldom, if ever, has there been such a year for potato-spirit as was 1906. In spite of the increased consumption and the necessarily increased export, it was impossible to dispose of the continuous supply which was sent out by the distillers, so that at the end of May the stores amounted to 1,654,242 hectolitres (36,408,213 gals.)—a hitherto unprecedented quantity. At the end of September the supplies under Customs control figured out at 774,908 hectolitres, in addition to some 300,000 hectolitres which had been previously removed, so that more than 100,000,000 litres were on hand at the beginning of the new season. Nevertheless, the basis-prices were maintained into the new campaign. The unexpectedly small production of October and November made it possible for the "Centrale" to dispose of a large part of their stocks and at the same time to maintain selling-prices, which were not reduced until December. The "Abschlagspreis" (the price paid to distillers on account and subsequently adjusted) of 40m. basis Berlin for the new campaign was fixed in accordance with the 82-per-cent. averages, and fines for over-production are fixed at 4m. up to 1 per cent., 10m. up to 7 per cent., and 15m. for anything beyond that.

### Platinum in the Transvaal.

The "South African Mines" lately published an article by Mr. William Bettel, a well-known specialist, on the existence of platinum in the Transvaal. As far back as 1890 Bettel had discovered platinum in the sand which came from a mine in the district of Klerksdorp. Only about 50 milligrammes of platinum was obtained, but still sufficient to justify the belief that platinum was to be found in the Transvaal, and not only in infinitesimal quantities. Further research has confirmed this opinion. In February 1906, Mr. Bettel examined some small quantities of mineral from which gold had been extracted by some prospectors in the neighbourhood of Klerksdorp, and the chemical analysis gave the following result: Platinum, 12 per cent.; iridosmine, 76.17 per cent.; iridium and rhodium, 7.50 per cent.; gold, 1.04 per cent.; sand, 0.65 per cent.; various metals, copper, iron, etc., 2.64 per cent. Again, quite recently, Mr. Bettel analysed half-a-dozen samples of iron chromate minerals which afforded  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of platinum. Mr. Bettel has not been authorised to reveal the district from which these samples came, but he declares that the platinum in them came from an old volcanic rock, and adds that as the actual price of platinum is higher even than that of gold, attention should be devoted to the discovery of this precious metal.

ARROWROOT.—Steady at auction; 132 barrels St. Vincent offered, and 42 barrels good manufacturing sold at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; and 32 barrels old import, without reserve, at 2*d.* to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per lb.

ARSENIC remains very firm at from 32*l.* to 33*l.* per ton for best white powdered.

BALSAM TOLU.—The demand has somewhat improved of late, the sales including large tins at 10*d.* per lb.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—A good inquiry exists, but there is now little on offer again except dull and dirty root, for which 55*s.* is asked. *Leaves* are offered at from 40*s.* to 50*s.*, c.i.f., according to quality.

BROMIDES.—Several meetings of representatives of the German Bromide Syndicate and American producers are said to have been held in London during the past fortnight, and although nothing definite has transpired, it is understood that negotiations are still proceeding. Meanwhile the tone of the market is firm, on the basis of 8*d.* to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per lb. for American potassium bromide and 9*d.* for German.

CAMPHOR.—The British refiners advanced their prices by 1*d.* per lb. on Wednesday, and now quote bells at 4*s.* 9*d.* and flowers at 4*s.* 8*d.*, with tablets at from 4*s.* 7*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.*, according to make. They report an active demand during the past few days at full prices. Japanese 1-oz. tablets, on the spot, are offered at from 4*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb. Crude remains firm, the sales including 300 piculs Chinese crude for January-February shipment at 365*s.* to 370*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. Sellers of Chinese ask 365*s.*, c.i.f., for February-March shipment.

CAPSICUMS were steady at auction; 14 bags East Coast African offered and sold, including good bright cherries off stalk, at 27*s.* per cwt.



**CARAWAY-SEED.**—Dutch on the spot is firm at from 31s. up to 36s. per cwt., according to quality.

**CINCHONA.**—The cinchona-bark auction which will take place on February 21 at Amsterdam will consist of 6,551 packages Ledgeriana and Hybrid, 513 cases Succirubra, 878 bales Succirubra, and 61 packages Ceylon bark, or 7,825 packages altogether. Twenty bales Java coca-leaves and 20 of South American will also be offered. In the drug-auctions 16 bales of good flat Calisaya were held at 1s.

**CLOVES.**—At auction 551 bales of Zanzibar were offered and bought in, including fair to good fair at 7½d. to 7½d., and damp at 7½d.; also 94 bags Amboyna, good but rather damp, at 10d.; 7 bags Seychelles offered and sold, fine bright at 9d., good at 8½d., and dark headless at 7d. Privately, Zanzibar have been firm and dearer. The sales comprise March-May delivery at 7½d. to 7½d., June-August at 7½d. to 7½d.; for arrival, January-March shipment has been sold at 7½d. to 7½d., c.i.f., d/w.

**COCAINE.**—Hydrochloride is very quiet, with offers from second-hand at below the official convention rates. A reduction in prices on the part of the makers would not be unexpected.

**COPPER SULPHATE.**—The spot price has appreciated 5s. per ton, to 32l. 15s., and in Liverpool 32l. 10s. to 33l. is now quoted.

**DIGITALIS-LEAVES** are now offering at 30s., c.i.f., business having lately been done up to 25s., c.i.f.

**ETHERS.**—The makers of pure ethers from duty-paid spirit have advanced their prices by 1d. per lb. all round owing to the recent advance in s.v.r.

**GAMBIER.**—The market is bare of cubes, and for January-February shipment sellers quote 28s. per cwt., landed terms.

**GINGER.**—Privately Japan is dearer, with spot sales at 25s. per cwt. The sales also include 1,000 packages Cochinchina at 34s. to 35s. for washed rough, 35s. for fair Calicut rough, 40s. for fine, 32s. 6d. for cuttings, 31s. for DD rough, and 55s. to 60s. for native cut. Jamaica ginger is much dearer privately. At auction, of 125 cases and 600 bags Cochinchina and Calicut offered, 83 packages sold, including native cut small and medium but mouldy at 41s., limey tips at 42s. 6d., wormy brown washed Calicut old import re-weights at 32s. 6d., and wormy medium and small washed rough at 30s.

**GUMS.**—Reports from the producing districts in Egypt tend to show that weather conditions have been favourable for the cultivation of acacia, but there is a difficulty in finding labour. Formerly the large Egyptian houses made their contracts as early as possible, but now remarkably little Kordofan gum is offered for delivery. Prices remain unchanged. The market for East Indian gums is still barely supplied; the increasing Indian industries are becoming larger consumers of the home crops, and the local prices paid are better than those obtained in Europe. Just now Indian and European markets are almost bare of Ghatti gum. There is a great increase in the consumption in Europe and America; the crop, however, is expected to be small and late. There is a good demand for tragacanth, and prices are still rising. With regard to olibanum, it is reported that a large portion of the new crop has already been disposed of at stiff prices and that there is a falling-off both in quantity and quality as compared with the crops of former years, especially in the finer qualities.

**HENBANE.**—Fair foreign leaves are becoming scarce and dearer abroad, offering at 40s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**MENTHOL.**—Quiet, with small sales on the spot at 8s. 6d. per lb. for Kobayashi. For January-February shipment 25 cases Kobayashi have been sold from second-hands at 8s. 7½d., c.i.f., and at the close 8s. 9d. is asked.

**OIL, CASTOR,** is easier. Hull make is quoted 34l. per ton for seconds for prompt delivery. February delivery 35l. for firsts; March, 35l. 10s.; April, 32l.; May-June, 30l. 10s.; July-December, 29l.; seconds 1l. per ton less, delivered free ex wharf London.

**OIL, COCONUT.**—Spot prices are unchanged at 40s. per cwt. for Ceylon and 44s. for Cochinchina, but for shipment prices are lower.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—At the moment the interest is centred in the fishing reports, and buyers are disposed to wait until prices for the new season's oil are quoted. Our Bergen

correspondent writes that owing to violent storms there has been but little fishing during the week ending January 26, so that there are no results to record. The reports from the fishing centres at Senjen, Westeraalen, and Lofoten are all to the effect that prospects are fairly good. The fish have appeared at an early date, they are large, in good condition, while the livers are also large and fat. At the present time (the beginning of the fishing) 100 cod weigh from 300 to 350 kilos., and it requires 300 to 350 cod to yield 1 hectolitre of oil, the percentage of oil in the livers being from 50 to 55, or slightly better than at the corresponding period of last year. The output up to date is smaller than in past years at this period, but this is mainly due to bad weather during the winter fishing, and is of no great importance so early in the season. The Norwegian market for cod-liver oil is quiet. Only very small lots of new crude oil are arriving and bought up at a rate equivalent to about 65s. per barrel, f.o.b., for non-congealing quality. At the last moment we hear that stormy weather is still prevailing round the Norwegian coast, and fishing is being much hindered thereby. The exports from Bergen up to January 28 amount to 640 barrels, against 800 barrels at the same date of last year. Agents in London offer the new oil at from 65s. to 68s. per barrel, c.i.f.

**OIL, OLIVE.**—For edible quality from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per gal. is wanted.

**OIL, PALM,** has advanced 1s. per cwt., to 34s. for Lagos on the spot.

**OILS, ESSENTIAL.**—The following are current quotations for finest Messina essences: *Lemon*, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; *Bergamot*, 12s. 3d.; *Orange*, 9s. 1d.; bitter orange, 10s. 9d., c.i.f. London. *Lemon* on the spot is much sought after, but there is still a great scarcity of genuine, the quotation for which is difficult to give. *Star aniseed* oil is rather weaker, offering at from 5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. on the spot, and 5s. 2d. c.i.f. to arrive. *Ceylon Citronella* is unaltered at 1s. 10d. per lb. spot. *Japanese dementholised Peppermint* oil (Kobayashi) is quoted 6s. to 6s. 3d. spot; but 6s. 9d. c.i.f. was cabled on Wednesday for oil in combination with menthol at 9s. 6d. c.i.f. *American H.G.H.* is quoted 13s. 6d. to 15s. 7½d. London terms, and good *Wayne County* in tins at 9s. 9d. per lb. Several of the leading French essential oils are in upward tendency, such as thyme, rosemary, geranium, and especially lavender and spike oils. Sales of the latter have been made at 4s. to 4s. 2d. for finest quality, although 5s. 10d. has been paid for lower grades—presumably Spanish. Genuine *Sassafras* oil is quoted 5s. per lb., c.i.f.

**OPPEM.**—A small business is being done at full prices, and the position is looked upon as strong in view of the recent land frosts. Good *Smyrna* druggists' is quoted 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d., and seconds of soft shipping at 12s. 5d. to 12s. 6d. Some Persian has changed hands on the spot at from 10s. 10½d. to 11s., on the spot for 11 per cent.

**SMYRNA, January 18.**—The sales this week amount to 100 cases, as follows: Twenty cases selected talequale Karahissar for England, 70 cases extra selected for America, and ten extra selected for speculators. The weather has turned bitterly cold, accompanied with hard frost all over the growing districts.

**SMYRNA, January 19.**—As was predicted, there having been no improvement in business until yesterday, holders were obliged to concede to the terms offered by the representatives of large consumers, and 100 cases eventually changed hands. The sales are as follows: Twenty cases Karahissar t.g. at p. 88 or 9s. 6d., 70 cases choice Karahissar at p. 92, or 9s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. European ports. A native speculator also bought ten cases choice Karahissar at p. 91. Market closes firm, the arrivals in Smyrna amounting to 3,088 cases, against 1,419 cases.

**OTTO OF ROSE** is in fair demand, and prices are maintained at the new season's rates.

**PEPPER.**—Privately the demand for pepper continues quiet, with small sales of Singapore at 5½d. to 5½d. for fair. For arrival there are sellers of February-April shipment at 4½d., c.i.f., d/w. and 4½d. London landed terms. At auction, 193 bags *White* Singapore were offered and bought in at 6½d. to 6½d. for fair. Privately the market has also been quiet. On the spot fair Singapore offers at 6½d., and February-April shipment at 6½d., c.i.f., d/w.

**PIMENTO.**—Privately sales of fair have been made at 2½d. per lb. At auction 176 bags were bought in at 2½d.



**POTASHES.**—In Liverpool sellers quote Montreal *potashes* at 35s. 6d. per cwt., and 45s. for *pearlshes*; on the spot Montreal are quoted 34s., New York 32s. 6d., and pearl 40s.

**QUININE.**—After the close of our last report small sales of B. and S. and/or Brunswick were made from second-hands at 10d.; but with a very dull market the week closed with sellers at 9½d. per oz. This week practically no business has been done speculatively, and as consumers have taken advantage to stock up at the low prices recently ruling there is little genuine business to be done for the moment. The market closes with sellers at 9½d. to 10d.

**SAFFRON.**—Only a small business is doing here, but rather alarmist reports are sent from Spain; it is difficult to say if they are trustworthy. Finest Valencia is worth 29s. per lb. on the spot.

**SHELLAC** is steady, business being on a limited scale on a basis of 212s. to 213s. per cwt. for fair. AC Garnet is easier at 195s. spot, and GAL in circle 190s. per cwt., spot.

**SUGAR OF LEAD.**—White is scarce on the spot at 34l. 10s. per ton.

**TURMERIC.**—Bengal is quoted 21s. on the spot, and 17s. c.i.f. terms. Fair spilt Cochin bulbs are offered at 11s., and Madras is unaltered.

**WAX, VEGETABLE.**—Japanese is quoted 67s. 6d. per cwt. spot, the supply being only small. In auction good white squares were limited at 67s. 6d. per cwt.

### London Drug-auctions.

The auctions of first-hand drugs held to-day were smaller than usual, being concluded at noon. The greater proportion of the offerings sold, but values on the whole showed a shrinking tendency. Cape aloes brought firm rates, being scarce. Ammoniacum firmly held. Buchu declining slowly as shipments come to hand. Sumatra benzoin quiet and easy. Cascara sagrada steady. Cardamoms firm, but lower grades dearer; seeds easier inclined. Cascarilla remains dear, but colocynth is lower. Dragon's-blood rather cheaper for seed. Gamboge about steady. No Jamaica honey was offered. Ipecac. about steady for East Indian to 1d. cheaper for Rio. Orange-peel is likely to be much dearer. Rhubarb quiet. Grey sarsaparilla very scarce, and 6d. dearer: full prices were paid for poor Tinnevely leaf, but Alexandrian leaf was cheaper. Beeswax steady, but quiet. The following table shows the amount of goods sold:

Offered Sold				Offered Sold			
Aloes—				Ipecacuanha—			
Cape .....	7	...	7	East Indian .....	10	...	7
Socotrine .....	5	...	0	Rio (Matto Grosso) ..	5	...	5
Ambergris (tins) ...	2	...	0	Kola .....	8	...	0
Ammoniacum .....	17	...	2	Myrrh .....	26	...	*10
Aniseed (Span.) ...	20	...	0	Oil—			
Annatto seed .....	8	...	0	chaulmoogra .....	4	...	0
Bay rum .....	7	...	0	cinnamon .....	5	...	0
Benzoin—				clove .....	2	...	0
Palembang .....	31	...	2	lime .....	4	...	4
Sumatra .....	66	...	29	olive (tins) .....	1	...	0
Buchu .....	37	...	5	orange .....	1	...	1
Canella alba .....	5	...	0	Orange-peel .....	54	...	0
Cannabis indica ...	25	...	0	Pareira brava .....	6	...	0
Cardamoms .....	91	...	80	Potash permang. ....	36	...	36
Cascara sagrada ...	572	...	3	(kegs) .....	5	...	0
Cascarilla .....	15	...	8	Rhapontica .....	5	...	0
Cashew-nuts .....	60	...	0	Rhubarb (China) ...	44	...	7
Castor-seed .....	25	...	25	Sarsaparilla—			
Chiretta .....	5	...	0	grey Jamaica ...	8	...	8
Cinchona .....	18	...	0	Seablac .....	13	...	13
Coca-leaves .....	35	...	8	Seedlac .....	79	...	10
Colocynth .....	28	...	0	Senna and pods—			
Cumin-seed .....	40	...	0	Alex. ....	141	...	32
Cuttle-bone .....	51	...	0	Tinnevely .....	112	...	112
Dill-seed .....	100	...	0	Squill .....	3	...	0
Dragon's-blood ...	7	...	1	Strophanthus .....	4	...	0
Ergot .....	18	...	0	Sugar of milk .....	5	...	5
Galls (Pers.) .....	10	...	10	Tonka beans .....	3	...	0
Gamboge .....	6	...	2	Wax (bees')—			
Gum arabic (Austr.)	63	...	1	East Indian .....	87	...	0
Honey—				Egyptian .....	49	...	49
Honolulu .....	294	...	14	Madagascar .....	208	...	0
St. Lucia (es.) ...	20	...	0	Nyasaland .....	39	...	19
Ipecacuanha—				Spanish .....	6	...	0
Cartagena .....	8	...	0	Zanzibar .....	29	...	2
				Wax (veg.) .....	20	...	0

\* Sold privately.

**ALOE.**—Cape Aloes sold steadily, the seven cases offered selling on "estimated tares" at 31s. for fine bright hard firsts, 30s. for good seconds, and 29s. for inferior drossy. Five kegs Socotrine were bought in at 90s. per cwt.

The exports from Cape Colony during November amounted to 49,715 lb. (426l.), against 83,019 lb. (597l.) in November 1905; during October the exports were 56,965 lb. (408l.).

**AMMONIACUM** being a very scarce article, the seventeen cases offered were firmly held. Small to medium good pale loose drop was bought in at 70s., the price being 65s.; sorts sold at 50s. and blocky-selected at 30s. per cwt.

**ANNATTO-SEED.**—Eight bags ordinary dry dullish Ceylon were bought in at 4½d. per lb.

**ASAFETIDA.**—A parcel of 65 cases advertised for sale was withdrawn previous to publication of the catalogues.

**BENZON.**—About steady, sales of ordinary Sumatra seconds being made at 5l. 15s. per cwt.; fair alomdy seconds, slightly false packed, with small to bold almonds, sold at 7l. 15s. down to 7l. for more false packed; fourteen cases ordinary thirds sold at 90s. to 92s. 6d. Good Palembang in tins was limited at 40s., and fair in large blocks realised 30s. per cwt.

**BUCHU.**—Easier; 3 bales fair round greenish slightly stalky leaf were sold at 9½d. to 10d., and 2 bags mixed yellowish and stalky, 7½d. per lb.; 32 other packages were bought in.

**CANELLA ALBA.**—For five bales of fair pale part rough from New York the buying-in price was 75s. Privately 50s., c.i.f., has been cabled as the price from New York.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—A parcel of 14 bags, catalogued "per *Illovo* from Natal" but of East African or Zanzibar character, was bought in at 3s. 6d. per lb. The drug was of a brownish colour, pressed, dry, and brittle. It was said to have come from the East Indies and not from Natal. Fair Bombay tops were held at 4s., siftings not being offered.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Practically all were disposed of at firm prices, except in the case of brown and splits, which appreciated 2d. *Seeds* were barely steady. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore: Good bold pale smooth, 2s. 7d.; medium ditto, 1s. 11d.; bold palish long, 1s. 11d.; bold long yellowish pale, 1s. 10d.; medium and bold palish, 1s. 9d.; smaller ditto, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; very small, 1s. 6d.; brown and split, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; bold splits, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. Seed, 2s. 1d.; a bid of 2s. 1d. is to be submitted for good dark Bombay seed. Seven bags *shells* realised 8d. per lb.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Steady. For 400 bags of one-year-old 42s. 6d. was the limit. Sea-damaged sold at 38s.

**CASCARILLA.**—Very dear. A parcel of fifteen packages from New York was offered. For fair bold dullish part silvery quill 72s. 6d. was refused; small lean quill sold at 65s., lean twiggy at 52s. 6d., and siftings 40s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt.

**CASTOR-SEED.**—Zanzibar sold at 9s. per cwt., subject, and sea-damaged at 1s. less, subject.

**CHIRETTA.**—Five bales "ex-rail" of better quality than has been offered at previous auctions were bought in at 6d. per lb., a bid of 4½d. being refused.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—About steady; eight cases fair greenish Ceylon realising 7½d. per lb., subject.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Neglected; eighteen casks of small to bold nice pale Turkey apple were bought in at 1s. 2d., the best obtainable bid being 10½d.; sales were afterwards made privately at 11d.

**CUMIN-SEED.**—Fair East Indian seed was bought in at 35s. per cwt.

**CUTTLE-BONE.**—Good bold palish bone, fish damp, was limited at 6d. per lb.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—Rather easier; a small sale of good bright but seedy lump being made at 8l. 17s. 6d. per cwt.

**ERGOT.**—Fourteen bags good bold slightly wormy Spanish was bought in at 2s. per lb., and four bags Russian at 1s. 3d.

**GALLS.**—Ten bags Persian blue sold without reserve at from 61s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt. Business has been done privately in Chinese galls at 50s. 6d., c.i.f. terms.



**GAMBOGE** about steady, two cases of medium part blocky and cakey Siam pipe realising 15*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.; for fair slightly blocky and cakey pipe 17*l.* was wanted.

**HONEY** steady. No Jamaica was offered. Twenty cases of good, mostly clear, thickish syrup in cases from St. Lucia were bought in at 24*s.*, a bid of 20*s.* 6*d.* being refused. About 300 cases of Honolulu honey were offered, pasty white of which sold at 25*s.* per cwt.; pale brownish thick was bought in at 22*s.*, and good pale set was bought in without mention of price.

**IPECACUANHA**.—Of Matto Grosso, five bales only were offered and sold at 8*s.* 4*d.* for fair bright natural and 8*s.* to 8*s.* 2*d.* for dullish grey to ordinary lean, these prices being about 1*d.* easier. East Indian was steady, realising 7*s.* 11*d.* per lb for seven bales of good bold well-annulated native-picked, and for three bales of siftings 7*s.* 7*d.* was refused; for Cartagena 6*s.* 8*d.* was refused, no price being mentioned.

**KOLA**.—Eight bags mouldy Jamaica all that offered sold at 2½*d.* per lb. At the spice auctions 42 bags Ceylon offered and sold at 2¾*d.* to 3*d.* for dried.

**MYRRH** partly sold at 90*s.* per cwt. for good pale part small Aden sorts.

**OIL, CHAULMOOGRA**.—Four cases of fair Calcutta were limited at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

**OIL, ORANGE**.—A case of distilled from Dominica sold at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

**ORANGE-PEEL**.—It is reported that the crop of oranges everywhere is extremely small this year, and the consequence is that prices for peel are tending upwards, and ultimately much higher prices will prevail. English is offered privately at 2*s.* per lb. upwards. At auction only a small proportion of the lots catalogued were in time for the sale. Fair bright Maltese strip of the new crop was bought in at 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

**PARAIBA BRAVA**.—Six bales were bought in at 45*s.* per cwt.

**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE**.—A parcel of thirty-six kegs, damaged by water, sold, "for account of whom it may concern," at from 14*s.* to 26*s.* per cwt.

**RHUBARB**.—Steady. About a score of cases had been withdrawn. Two cases of medium round Canton, slightly roughly trimmed, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, sold at 1*s.* 6*d.*, this being all the public business. Five cases of medium round horny high-dried, the value of which is from 11*d.* to 1*s.*, according to break, had been sold privately.

**SENNA**.—Considering that the quality of the Tinnevely leaf offered was extremely poor, very high prices were paid. Inferior small rusty and specky leaf sold readily at 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.*, small and medium specky 2*d.* to 2½*d.*, and fair boldish green at 2¾*d.* to 3*d.*. Pods sold at from 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. Of 141 bales Alexandrian leaf offered, 32 bales broken leaf sold at the rather easier prices of 3¼*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. Siftings were bought in at 3*d.*, and fair pale pods at 9*d.* per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA**.—Grey Jamaica the only description met with keen competition, the eight bales realising from 2*s.* 11*d.* to 3*s.*, irrespective of quality, the higher price being paid for coarse. The prices mark an advance of 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., and since the sale 3*s.* 3*d.* has been paid.

**SCALAC**.—Fair native Madras sold at 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and for 11 bags of inferior quality 8*l.* 15*s.* was paid.

**SEEDLAC**.—Fair orange Karachi sold at 9*l.* per cwt. for ten bags; another lot of 18 bags was taken out.

**SQUILL**.—For three bags good pale all that offered 8*d.* was suggested as the price; small sales of brown have been made at 6*d.*

**SUGAR OF MILK**.—Five case of Italian powder of B.P. quality sold without reserve at 55*s.* per cwt. Privately from 55*s.* to 60*s.* is quoted according to make.

**TONQUIN BEANS**.—The price of good frosted Angosturas is 2*s.* 6*d.*

**WAX, BEES**.—No Jamaica offered. Other descriptions were steady, the sales including 49 bags Egyptian at 6*l.* 15*s.* for fair block part dark, and 14 bags common drossy Nyasa-

land at 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Two bales darkish Zanzibar sold at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 208 packages Madagascar were limited at from 6*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for fair brown part darkish block. Fair greenish Bombay was bought at 6*l.* 5*s.* and greyish bleached Calcutta at 8*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. In Liverpool 17 bags Chilian and Peruvian sold at from 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.

## Japanese Jottings.

(From our own Correspondent.)

**CATERING FOR CHINA**.—Chinese ladies use large quantities of face-powder, so that there is a field for manufacturers of toilet-preparations in the Celestial Kingdom. Soaps of British, French, German, and Japanese manufacture are largely sold in the country, but the demand for both toilet and laundry soaps is increasing. A Japanese firm is establishing a soap-works in North China.

**JAPANESE PHARMACY IN SHANGHAI**.—A Japanese correspondent, describing Shanghai, states that the "Gaku-Jeudo" pharmacy is the oldest Japanese pharmacy in the town. It is now managed by Mr. Kobayashi. Near to it is the "Sai-sei-do" pharmacy, which was opened about ten years ago by Mr. Sowhei Shinody, and has been very successful. There are also two Japanese pharmacies in Shanghai, which were founded recently. One is the "To-ako-shi" or "Eastern Trading Co." with a capital of 800,000 yen; the other is the "Shigematsu" pharmacy. Beside these, there are a few smaller Japanese drug-stores in Shanghai. Almost all of them deal exclusively in Japanese drugs and patent medicines made in Toyama, Osaka, and other places in Japan. The "Eastern Trading Co." was established in 1905, and has five proprietary medicines, which they advertise well in the local newspapers, or by means of circulars, and even by lantern processions. The company send travellers to all parts of China. The "Sai-sei-do" is well known among the Chinese, being one of the oldest established houses, and it has recently began to send representatives all over the country. The "Kokwan do," of Amoy, is opening a branch shortly in Shanghai.

## Norwegian Cod-liver Oil.

By W. BOUSFIELD.

THE cod-fishing on the Lofoten Islands in the north of Norway is just now commencing, and all those interested in cod-liver oil will watch developments with keen interest. From private information I hear that the preliminary catches of cod have proved the liver to be fairly fat, and hence likely to give an abundant supply of oil of good quality. There is, however, always an element of speculation and risk about cod-liver oil buying, the unexpected so often happening. A good beginning will sometimes make a bad ending, and a bad beginning end with a splendid fishing, bringing great loss to those who have purchased heavily early in the season. The last half of February and the whole of March produce the greatest quantity of oil, and there is no doubt that the very finest oil is made during that period. It is astonishing how often the fishing in Norway is heralded by a bad report of "Scarcity of fish," etc. So much is this the case that expert buyers take very little notice of the early reports, but wait until the official returns are of sufficient importance to form a fair estimate of the probable result of the fishing. The Lofoten fishing only lasts about three months, after that the bulk of the fishermen migrate to Finnmark in the far north of Norway, where the fishing goes on well into the summer, but does not produce nearly so fine an oil as in Lofoten. This is ascribed to various reasons, all of which have been noted in the *C. & D.* (see April 22, 1905). The table below will show how much the production of oil varies from year to year, and this is the sole reason for the varying prices paid for the oil each year, ranging from 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal. in the years of great plenty to 18*s.* or 20*s.* per gal. in 1903, the year of the great famine. In the event of the Lofoten fishing proving poor, many of the fishermen go



home to their farms instead of going on to Finmarken, and this may account for a bad catch, as poor years may be made poorer still by the absence of the fishermen on the ground.

Dr. Hjort, of Bergen, in the summer of 1904 showed me carefully prepared diagrams indicating that the year's catch is partly dependent on the number of fishermen on the ground. Some few years ago the "Storthing" (Norwegian Parliament), in response to a noisy agitation in Finmarken, passed a law forbidding whaling within a prescribed distance of the Norwegian coast; this point was discussed in a former paper (see *C. & D.*, September 3, 1904). The effect of this law was to kill that particular business so far as Norwegian ports were concerned, but the whalers took their vessels to other waters, some to Spitzbergen, Shetland, Bören Island, Faro Islands, while the *C. & D.* reported (September 16, 1905) particulars of a whaling station at West Lock Tarbert, Harris, where the Norwegians have established a colony. There is also an expedition to the South Seas, hence the production of whale oil by Norwegians has not decreased. The prices of whale oil took a turn for the better about midsummer last year, which was the time of the proposed Soap Trust, when it will be remembered that all material used by soap-makers advanced considerably. Whale oil is mostly used for the cheaper kinds of soft soap, and is also used in steel works. The law referred to above will be in force for a further period of eight years, when the Storthing will have to take into consideration whether it has produced the effect desired—viz. the improvement of the cod fishery.

For some inexplicable reason half and quarter barrels of cod-liver oil have not found much favour in England, though a great many are shipped abroad. Yet these smaller barrels are very useful packages, and in the hands of the wholesaler should prove saleable. Many a chemist-business will not warrant buying a barrel of cod-liver oil, but would readily go to a half or quarter barrel. The extra cost of barrels is largely compensated for by the fact that there is less handling than when bulk is broken, and the purchaser has the advantage of an original package. A barrel of cod-liver oil if not bottled at once or sold quickly deteriorates through the action of the air, and if one barrel of oil is the extent of the season's sale, two half-barrels would be good economy, as a full barrel will keep indefinitely.

The following table shows the total amounts of medicinal cod-liver oil made in the Lofoten Islands for the past twenty-one years, the March and April figures including those of the previous months:

Year	Jan.-Feb.	March	April	Equiv. in Barrels.
	Hect.	Hect.	Hect.	
1886 ... ..	2,990	9,329	10,000	8,620
1887 ... ..	753	8,044	9,500	8,169
1888 ... ..	3,442	15,057	16,100	13,879
1889 ... ..	655	7,933	12,900	11,120
1890 ... ..	2,261	14,340	16,700	14,396
1891 ... ..	420	13,570	19,600	16,896
1892 ... ..	1,970	6,600	7,920	6,828
1893 ... ..	3,178	15,528	18,550	15,992
1894 ... ..	1,993	8,160	12,231	10,544
1895 ... ..	845	10,700	12,300	10,604
1896 ... ..	400	6,240	8,850	7,629
1897 ... ..	2,336	11,000	18,260	15,741
1898 ... ..	600	6,510	11,254	9,702
1899 ... ..	1,934	11,299	18,450	15,906
1900 ... ..	1,301	7,965	10,752	9,269
1901 ... ..	1,592	12,051	15,889	13,697
1902 ... ..	634	7,768	9,628	8,300
1903 ... ..	—	252	614	529
1904 ... ..	—	833	2,690	2,319
1905 ... ..	374	6,183	11,493	9,909
1906 ... ..	3,232	12,974	16,952	14,614

In the poorest year on record (1903) the fish were in a wretched condition and the livers almost devoid of oil. Over 13 million fish were caught, only producing 614 hectolitres of oil; while in 1901 13 million fish produced over 15,000 hectolitres of oil. These figures have been brought up to date through the kindness of my friend, Mr. Hans Johnsen, Hull, the "Norges Fiskeriagent in England."

## Indian Essential Oils.

By DAVID HOOPER, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.L.S.,  
Industrial Section, Indian Museum.

*Abstract of a paper read before the Second Indian Industrial Conference.*

THE exports of Indian essential oils were valued in 1879 at Rs. 1,20,439, and rose in 1902-3 to Rs. 7,70,872. They have remained at a high figure since. There were serious depressions in 1896-97 and in 1900-1, periods that coincided with two disastrous famines which were particularly felt in the Central Provinces, the region of the grass-oil industry. In studying the essential-oil industry in India, where the occupation is chiefly in the open air, one has to reckon with drought, floods, frost, and other adverse climatic conditions which in certain seasons give the trade a "set-back." One of the most important essential oils in India is

### EAST INDIAN GERANIUM OR PALMA ROSA OIL.

It is known in the vernacular as *rusa-ka-tel*, and is referred to in ancient works on perfumes and medicines. The oil is obtained from a grass—*Andropogon Schœnanthus* (now *Cymbopogon Martini*), or rusa grass—which is widely distributed in India. This grass is abundant in the North-East of the Bombay Presidency, in Malwa, Merwara, and Rajputana in Central India, and in the Central Provinces and Berar. The original seat of the oil-distilling industry appears to have been at Pimpalpur, but as the oil became in greater request the manufacture spread to Nandubar, Shahada, and Taloda. The Nimar district in the Central Provinces has always been an important centre, and the oil was for many years known commercially as "Nimar oil." The plant commences to flower at the end of August, and continues to flower vigorously to October and November, and during this time it gives sufficient oil to cover the expenses of its preparation. The distillation was conducted eighty years ago according to the same methods in use at the present day. The grass is boiled with water in wrought-iron stills fitted over an earthen fireplace. From the still-head two straight tubes, from 5 to 6 ft. long, conduct the vapours into two copper receivers immersed in cold water. The process occupies about six hours, and as four boilings are made in the twenty-four hours a seer of oil can be obtained in that time. One of these stills will produce one and a half maund, or eighty quarts, of oil during the season. We have no computation of the number of stills employed at the present time, but in 1879-80 there were 197 stills producing 71 cwt. of oil in West Khandesh, and 100 of these were in Nandurbar alone.

Within the last few years there has been a considerable expansion of the industry in the Central Provinces and Berar. In the Forest Administration Report for 1896-97 the distillation was observed to be extending in Nimar district, and was carried on also in Hoshangabad, Betul, Mandla, and Seoni. The forest revenue from the grass became an important consideration; in 1901-2 in the Betul district, the receipts from leasing rusa grass *birs* went up from Rs. 1,325 to Rs. 7,352. Lately other districts have shown a revenue of over Rs. 10,000 per annum for leasing rusa grass lands.

In Berar the distillation is carried on in Ellichpur, Amraoti, Buldana, Basim, and Wun. Jamod in Akola has been said to be celebrated for the industry. The oil prepared in various localities in Berar is brought to the chief market at Ellichpur town, where it is bought up by dealers and exported to Bombay at Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per lb. according to quality, which recompenses the manufacturer for his labour. Two kinds of rusa-grass oil are obtained in the Central Provinces, one of a fine delicate odour and yellow colour called "Motia," and the other darker and more pungent called "Sophia." The dealers have lately given up the suicidal policy of sophistication, and export the oil as it comes from the distillers.

In 1866-67 we find that 41,643 lb. (4,627 gals.) was shipped from Bombay to England and ports of the Red Sea. About ten years ago Egypt, the United Kingdom, and Turkey in Europe were the principal consumers; at the present time, while Egypt is still absorbing one-third of



the exports, Germany and France have become important buyers. Besides India, Europe receives fair quantities of geranium oil (*Pelargonium*) from Algeria and Reunion, and the Spanish oil in point of quality is not approached by any other kind. The production in Algeria is estimated at 270 cwt., and at least 1,250 acres of grass are under cultivation. From Reunion the average exports of oil have been 250 cwt.

*Exports of Essential Oils (chiefly Rusa-grass Oil) from Bombay.*

	Gallons	Rs.
1896-97 ... ..	8,199	1,49,553
1897-98 ... ..	10,776	2,09,691
1898-99 ... ..	16,000	4,04,140
1899-1900 ... ..	10,400	2,78,005
1900-01 ... ..	12,834	3,44,670
1901-02 ... ..	19,641	6,10,783
1902-03 ... ..	18,872	5,23,630
1903-04 ... ..	20,680	5,38,774
1904-05 ... ..	18,742	4,65,209
1905-06 ... ..	23,436	5,51,425

LEMONGRASS OIL

is another grass oil derived from a species of *Andropogon*, usually referred to as *A. citratus*, but now called *Cymbopogon flexuosus*. Although allied to rusa-grass oil in its botanical origin, it is totally distinct in its chemical composition. It is prepared in Southern India, and the industry is more modern than that of rusa oil. I can find no earlier record than its importation into England in 1832. For many years it has been prepared on the western slopes of Travancore, north of Anjengo, as far as Cochin, where the grass can be obtained sufficiently green and fresh for about six months in the year. In this region the Malayalis distil the grass in copper stills with an earthen dome, and the condenser consists of a copper tube passing through a tall wooden bucket. Each boiling yields a quart of oil, worth about Rs. 3 in the bazaar. In the eastern part of the Travancore State the Tamils use a round copper boiler contracted into a neck at the top, and about 4 ft. high. The top is covered with a specially prepared earthen vessel which communicates with a copper tube about 3 in. in diameter which passes through a condenser filled with cold water to a receiving vessel. When the still is charged with grass, all the joints are made airtight by luting with rags and clay. Distillation is continued for twenty-four hours, when about a pint of oil is obtained. The stills are moved about from place to place according to the abundance of the grass, and in the cold weather may be seen dotted over the landscape. In February the grass becomes coarse and is burnt. The industry and the profits were formerly in the hands of natives, and operations were carried on with grass growing wild in the jungles. Gradually the wild grass of the two States of Travancore and Cochin became insufficient to supply the increasing demand for the oil from Europe. The distillers of Cochin then began to exploit Malabar, where the grass was not known to have any economic value. The owners of the land, on account of the new use of the grass, enjoyed the benefit of seeing the oil rise to fourteen times its former value. Planters have commenced distillation in the Ernad and Waluvanad taluqs, in the Wynaad, and Venieri in Pudukuti. These hilly regions are covered entirely with lemongrass, which is sold at a nominal sum, but the question of specially cultivating the grass for oil in suitable lands is now being considered. It has been said that the new industry will provide an outlet for the energies of the Moplahs, whose fanaticism is so well known and perhaps may be traced to the straitened circumstances of their existence. In 1903 there were eleven stills at work at Waluvanad, most of them being controlled by Moplahs. The stills used are more modern in construction than those used in the south, and are made locally at a cost of between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 each. The copper boiler is 6 ft. high and 12 ft. in circumference. From the head of the still a pipe conducts the steam through a condensing tub filled with cold water, and the oil is collected into the vessels used as receivers. An ordinary grass-cutter is paid two annas a head-load for the lemongrass, and sixteen of these bundles are sufficient to fill a boiler, which after distillation yield one bottle of oil. The best oil before it is bottled is always filtered through paper. When Travancore held the monopoly of the industry, the

oil was exported from Cochin, but now that the industry has extended northwards into Malabar, Calicut is becoming a centre of distribution.

Lemongrass oil is exported in reputed quart bottles, each of which is guaranteed to contain 23 oz. One dozen of these bottles make a case. The exports from Cochin have risen from 223 cases in 1884 to 2,337 cases in 1889 and 1,917 cases in 1890. At the present time from 2,000 to 3,000 cases are exported annually from Cochin to Bombay and to various foreign ports, chiefly New York, Hamburg, and London.

The following are the exports of essential oils, chiefly lemongrass oil, from Madras during the past ten years :

	Gallons	Rs.
1896-97 ... ..	5,324	79,081
1897-98 ... ..	6,292	1,33,775
1898-99 ... ..	4,278	89,745
1899-1900 ... ..	6,280	1,29,701
1901-02 ... ..	589	27,376
1902-03 ... ..	6,258	2,42,319
1903-04 ... ..	3,889	1,60,505
1904-05 ... ..	2,721	1,41,489
1905-06 ... ..	2,675	1,54,141

SANDALWOOD OIL.

Sandalwood is mainly derived from the province of Mysore, where the trees are protected by the State, and brings in an annual revenue of five or six lakhs of rupees. The wood is purchased by Mahomedans in Bombay, whose agents attend the Mysore auctions, and is shipped to Europe *via* Tellicherry or Bombay. The Mysore Government has long had establishments for extracting the oil, which is sent to China and Arabia. The oil is procured from the wood by distillation, the roots yielding the largest quantity and finest quality. The yield of the oil is at the rate of 10 oz. per maund, or 2.5 per cent., and the process lasts several days. The average price of the oil in India is Rs. 8 per lb. Two or three private firms have also established stills, but the oil is said not to compare in properties with that made by European distillers.

TURPENTINE OIL,

from the oleo-resin of the Chil pine (*Pinus longifolia*), is prepared by the Forest Department in Northern India. Factories are established at Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, and Nurpur in Kangra. These centres are capable of producing about 20,000 gallons of turpentine oil a year. The whole of this output is consumed in the country, being used in the Medical Stores, Military Department, by several railway companies, and by paint and varnish manufacturers.

EUCALYPTUS OR BLUE-GUM OIL

is now an established industry on the Nilgiri Hills. The blue-gum plantations were commenced about sixty years ago, and the wood has been used principally as fuel. About twenty years ago the oil was first distilled from the leaves in the Botanical Gardens, Ootacamund. At the time of the influenza epidemic in 1891, the manufacture was taken up by Mr. Wallace, and the oil was readily bought locally and by the Medical Stores depot in Madras. Lately other stills have been erected at Lovedale and Coonoor, and the produce finds an appreciative market.

Reference was also made to camphor, ajowan oil and its thymol, Indian wintergreen, and Gurjun balsam. The following

INDIGENOUS PERFUMES

are often asked for by English and Continental dealers :

*The Essence of Champaca*, or Champa from the flowers of *Michelia Champaca*. The blossoms must be gathered singly just as they expand, and must be distilled at once or submitted to the process of enfleurage.

*Keora Essence* is also much sought after by European distillers. The flowers have a most delicate scent. Samples of oil placed on the market are usually obtained by steeping the blossoms in sesame oil, which destroys all the honey-like characters of the true odour.

*Cassia Flowers*, obtained from *Acacia Farnesiana*; yield an excellent perfume for which there is always a demand. About fifteen years ago a large consignment of Indian-made cassie pomade was shipped to London, and was found to be superior to that grown at Grasse in France. This promising trade was abandoned owing to the death of the gentleman who made this perfume in Naini Tal.

*Patchouli Oil*.—There are various species of *Pogostemon* in Western India which are marked by their strong perfumes and would doubtless yield essential oils.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in his manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

#### Our Winter Issue.

SIR,—As an old resident in Japan (1873-5) I was pleased with photos and notes in the current number. *Re* standing in socks, it would be an insult to wear boots or shoes indoors, and even customers on entering a native store (not European) leave their shoes outside, all in a row. In the old days (when we were all young) I have heard of some wicked young men who used to delight in mixing up said shoes, or rather sandals, and thus causing considerable inconvenience to the owners and much amusement to the on-lookers. Now, things change even in the Far East. I went out to Messrs. J. Thompson & Co., and found a rival firm, Messrs. J. North & Co., in existence. The latter were the pioneer English pharmacists in Yokohama. After the big fire of 1874, when both firms were totally burnt out, they very wisely amalgamated, and became North, Thompson & Co. Afterwards other changes took place, and Mr. Rae, who was my fellow-assistant, joined the firm, and it became North & Rae. After that it became "Limited." All the men of my day are gone (never to return), except my dear old boss, Mr. J. North, and I hear from an old chum (home on leave after thirty-two years' residence) that Mr. North is still alive, living at Kobe, but still retaining a large holding in his old firm. He must have been out there quite forty years, and has only been home once during the time. Long may he live, for a better governor no man could desire. You would have been astounded at the pharmacies even in those old days out there. Real high-class, and prices to match. When I was transferred to Shanghai in 1875 I found a pharmacy in which the fittings alone had cost 1,200*l*. We had some improving experiences after the big fire in Japan. Fancy taking an empty shop and having to wait some months for fittings, stock, utensils, etc., to arrive, and yet doing business all the time. We obtained small supplies of drugs, etc., from Kobe, our nearest neighbour, where we had a branch; some of the Japs—anywhere, in fact, that we could. A table makes a good temporary dispensing-counter; a plaster can be spread with a large table-knife; suppository-moulds are not necessities. In fact, we were all handy men in those days, and did the best we could under the circumstances, and I really think we earned and deserved the thanks of our chiefs, which were duly presented. Things now are very different from the "good old days." The Japs have been apt pupils, and like all the yens for themselves, and "cut" very much. Yours truly,

South Norwood, January 26. HARDING REES.

SIR,—Allow me to compliment you on the excellence of your Winter Issue. I have very much enjoyed the reading of it to-day in preference to any other literature, and hope to profit by many of the ideas therein.

Yours faithfully,

H. A. M. (21/14.)

SIR,—I have much pleasure in renewing my subscription to the *C. & D.*, whence I have derived much profit, pleasure, and amusement. Had I been at all undecided about continuing, this last number (Winter Issue) would have turned the scale. It is chock full of information and interest.

Yours faithfully,

F. H. R. (125/11.)

#### Our "Diary" in Egypt.

A *Cairo Chemist* writes: "I am very satisfied with your *Diary*, 1907, and I have to thank you heartily, for it is indispensable in a pharmacy. A pharmacy without the *C. & D. Diary* is like a pharmacy without a balance."

#### To an Unknown Personage.

SIR,—May I venture to ask the literary editor of the *Pharmacopœia*, in his lighter moments, to give his attention to the constant use of the word "agitate" for "shake" in that book? Whatever meaning it may once have had, or however correct from its derivation, the fact remains that "agitate" has now quite a different meaning from "shake." Whoever among us would think of using a label "Agitate the bottle," or "To be agitated before use"? What medical man would write at the foot of a prescription, "To be agitated"? It is a small matter, but the clearer and simpler the language used the finer the book, and "shake" is simple and direct.

Yours faithfully,

76 Kensington Park Road, W. HERBERT ROBERTS.

#### Calcium Lactate in "Heat-spots."

SIR,—I am interested and gratified to observe the excellent results obtained by Mr. Ashton in the use of calcium lactate for chilblains. May I suggest to him and to others that his ideas may be still further expanded, so as to embrace that intractable and elusive skin trouble frequently known by the name of "heat-spots," and possibly also nettle-rash? I have recently had experience of the value of the lactate in the first-named condition in the case of a female peculiarly susceptible to the trouble after eating certain kinds of fruit, and I have no doubt that the mitigation of the unpleasant and often intensely irritating symptoms is due to the increase of the coagulable property of the blood induced by using the drug. The directions already on Mr. Ashton's label will meet the case quite well, with the simple addition of the recommendation of the lactate for these allied conditions.

Yours faithfully,

Y. Z. (24/1.)

#### Bookkeeping.

SIR,—One is always glad to read of any success in the attempt to formulate a simple system of bookkeeping, provided it is founded on sound commercial principles. The average chemist is a notoriously lax bookkeeper, but he is being gradually roused from his lethargic and unbusiness-like habits by the stress of modern competition. In this awakening process he has been materially assisted by the able articles which have from time to time appeared in the columns of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* from the pens of "Jay Mack" and other up-to-date enthusiasts. But the latest instructor ("A Methodical Retailer," in the Winter Issue) is not so safe a guide as his predecessors. This gentleman has hit upon a scheme of bookkeeping which appears to answer his own purpose, and by means of which he is able to ascertain his financial position at any given period. But, if one may be allowed to say so, he is lamentably loose in his technical language. A man who sets up as a teacher should surely know the exact meaning of the terms he employs, and be careful himself to follow the rules of the science he seeks to expound. This professor plays fast and loose with the simplest terms and sets the most elementary principles of bookkeeping at defiance. For instance, in his "Cash Book" he transposes the terms "Debtor" and "Creditor," oblivious of the law that these terms should invariably occupy the left and right hand sides of the page respectively. Then in his "Wholesale Ledger" he enters "Goods" on the "Debtor" instead of on the "Creditor" side, while in his so-called "Customers' Ledger" he dispenses altogether with "Debtor" and "Creditor" sides and enters both "Sales" and "Returns" in the same column. In these lapses he ignores the very fundamentals of correct bookkeeping, and proves himself to be a blind leader of the blind. One observes, further, that no provision is made in any of his ledgers for the "Reference" column, so essential to exactitude; and, finally, one is amazed to hear from a would-be smart bookkeeper that he only "posts" his day-book once a month!

Yours truly,

Brighton, January 29.

C. S. ASHTON.



## Veterinary Gentian.

SIR,—In your issue of January 26 you report the case of the prosecution of Mr. Snow for the sale of powdered gentian mixed with ground olive-stones. Will you allow us to supplement your report with the following additional facts? On February 15, 1905, our friends Messrs. Meggeson ordered of us "14 lb. powdered gentian, veterinary," and we supplied them with 14 lb. of foreign ground gentian, at that time usually known in the trade as "veterinary gentian," and they sent the parcel to Mr. Snow. It was not till October 1905—eight months after the date of sale—that the first prosecution for the sale of powdered gentian mixed with ground olive-stones took place, and it is unfortunate that Mr. Snow's stock lasted so long as it did. Our point, however, is to show that the article was sold by us to Messrs. Meggeson, and by them to their customer, months before the question of the sophistication came to the front.

Yours faithfully,

T. HODGKINSON, PRESTONS & KING.

## Dispensing Notes.

## The Twelfth Part.

"CO," (21/68) wants to know what is the correct label to write for the following mixture:

Spt. armoraciæ co. ...	...	...	...	3iv.
Sodii sulphocarb. ...	...	...	...	3iiss.
Sod. bicarb. ...	...	...	...	3iiss.
Salol. pulv. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Mucilag. acaciæ ...	...	...	...	3iiss.
Aq. menth. pip. ...	...	...	...	3iij.
Aq. chlorof. ad ...	...	...	...	3vj.

Mitte 3xij.

A twelfth part three times a day half an hour before each meal.

[The dispenser may either send two 6-oz. bottles of the mixture or a 12-oz. bottle. In the former case the directions should be as on the prescription; in the latter supply a ½-oz. measure, and write "a twenty-fourth part (half an ounce by measure)." The former is obviously the better plan. We have seen dispensers in such cases use a 12-oz. bottle and mark off half-ounces in the usual manner.]

## Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

A. E. M. (140/61).—You do not say what the original terms of your tenancy were; we presume that it was a tenancy from year to year, and that you have a written agreement to this effect which has not been rescinded by the landlord. If you have continued from year to year, the change of the payment of rent to monthly sums, to suit the convenience of your landlord, does not convert the tenancy into a monthly one. You should, however, write to this effect to your landlord, and get a written acknowledgment from him.

J. W. (19/49).—"Chilblain liniment" is a liable title. "Chilblain liniment (lin. terebinth. acet. B.P.)" is exempt from duty.

Taxpayer (23/29).—Income-tax and inhabited-house duty are legally payable on January 1, but payment is not enforced on that date, except in some parts of the country (e.g., Scotland). Legal proceedings are not taken until after three notices have been served, and before that and after the delivery of the third notice it is customary for the head official of the district to send a final note of warning. Many people do not pay until they get the last note, but the times at which such notes are sent out vary even in London. In some parts the third notices by the collectors are issued early in February, and in other parts towards the end of March.

Baker (23/14).—It is foolish of you to buy a tartaric-acid substitute without ascertaining what it is or getting a written guarantee that its use is not injurious to health within the meaning of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Several substitutes are on the market, and you will find all particulars about them and the other subjects which you write about in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

G. R. (11/68).—The Board of Inland Revenue now require the formula number to be stated on labels of the official diarrhoea and cholera mixture—e.g., "Pharmaceutical Formulas I."

## Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

C. E. M. A. (16/21).—BOOKS ON THE MICROSCOPE are listed in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1906, p. 509. "Elementary Microscopy," by F. S. Scales (pp. 180, 3s., Baillière), or the "Popular Handbook to the Microscope," by Lewis Wright (pp. 256, 2s. 6d., Religious Tract Society), will meet your requirements.

Norseman (253/48).—CARNOT'S TEST FOR POTASSIUM depends upon the facts that bismuth potassium thiosulphate,  $K_3Bi(S_2O_3)_3$ , possesses a characteristic yellow colour, and that it is insoluble in absolute alcohol. To carry out the test mix one drop of a dilute solution of bismuth nitrate with one drop of solution of sodium thiosulphate and 10 c.c. or so of absolute alcohol, and then add one or two drops of the solution to be tested for potassium. If potassium is present an immediate, or almost immediate, separation of the double thiosulphate as a yellow flocculent precipitate will take place. The test is very delicate, and is applicable in presence of sodium, lithium, or magnesium salts, but ammonium chloride interferes with it and should be got rid of. As the precipitate is readily soluble in water, it is essential that only very small quantities of this liquid be present.

Dispenser (Pau) (17/54).—A.B.C. LINIMENT.—This is made with the 1898 B.P. liniment of belladonna. Your friend's surmise that water in the 1885 liniment "upset the apple-cart" is wrong; first there was no water in the liniment, and second even now the A.B.C. is not a solution—olive oil separates. Maben's modification of it is clear. It is as follows:

Camphoræ ...	...	...	...	3ss.
Chloroformi ...	...	...	...	3iiss.
Lin. aconiti ...	...	...	...	3v.
Lin. belladonnæ ...	...	...	...	3v.
Glycerini ...	...	...	...	3ij.

H. A. M. (21/14).—The following is a suitable label for the mixture in our Winter Issue (p. 151):

THE POOR MAN'S COMFORTER.  
(A Winter Medicine.)

Dose: A tablespoonful three times during the day and at bedtime.

Shake the bottle.

Not to be given to children under fourteen years. For those between fourteen and nineteen years half the dose.

A supplementary poison-label of the usual caution type is legally necessary.

Hibernia (19/36).—ETCHING BRASS.—The corroding-fluid used for etching brass is made by diluting 8 parts of nitric acid with 80 parts of water, and adding to it a solution of 3 parts of potassium chlorate in 50 parts of water. Deep-etching requires a stronger solution, and time must be allowed for it to act. Another liquid used for etching brass is made as follows:

Copper subacetate ...	...	...	...	4 parts
Sodium chloride ...	...	...	...	4 parts
Alum ...	...	...	...	1 part
Vinegar ...	...	...	...	8 parts
Water ...	...	...	...	16 parts

The parts to be protected from the corroding action of these fluids are coated with an etching-ground such as the following:

White wax ...	...	...	...	1 part
Mastic ...	...	...	...	1 part
Asphalt ...	...	...	...	½ part

Melt together.

Cuprum (18/44).—BLACKENING COPPER ARTICLES.—A dilute solution of ammonium sulphide gives a greyish-black to copper that is immersed in it, and if after immersion the copper article is rinsed in alcohol and the alcohol fired, a black velvety coating is obtained which can be fixed on the metal by dipping in zapon. Another method is to paint or immerse the copper in a solution of copper nitrate (1 and 3), then heat the article over a clear coal-fire, lightly rub it, and place in the following solution:

Potassium sulphide ...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Hydrochloric acid ...	...	...	...	½ oz.
Water ...	...	...	...	10 oz.

A good black can be produced without using the sulphide solution if the work is heated sufficiently to decompose the copper nitrate into black oxide. The sulphide solution makes the colour a bluish-black.



# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

DOUBLE-BARREL brass air-pump, raised plate,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, polished mahogany stand, in perfect order, price 50s.; chemical balance, in glass case, with levelling screws, fair order, price 10s. NEWBIGIN, Alnwick.

### BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"NOSTRUMS," a pamphlet giving the composition of all prominently advertised patent medicines of every description; 7d. post free, P.O. preferred. H. MARX, Bain Square, Dundee.

EVERETT'S "Physics," 2s.; Roscoe Lunt's "Inorganic Chemistry," 2s.; B.P., 4s.; Southall's "Mat. Med.," 3s. 6d.; Newth's "Chemistry," 3s. 6d.; Edmond's "Botany," 1s. 6d.; Hamblin Smith's "Metrio System," 1s.; Ince's "Latin Gram.," 2s. 6d.; all in good condition. CRANE, 12 Daisy Road, Birmingham.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

FOR sale (or exchange for good rotary duplicator), several thousand poppy-heads; what cash offers? in large or small quantities; samples free. PLEDGER, Ely.

### FORMULÆ.

NOTHING pays like your own specialities; Lee's 100 practical recipes contain all that the up-to-date chemist requires, 2s. 6d. post free. LEE, Chemist, Teddington.

### OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

CYCLE, Wizard,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pl., £2 2s.; 3 D.D. slides, good condition. PEARCE, Chemist, Exeter.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

12 DOZ. 1s. Mirella gold paint, 4s. 6d. doz. carr. paid. RIDING, Crookes, Sheffield.

OVERSTOCKED.—What offers? part or whole, 6 4s. 6d. Posts. C.B.Q., 9 1s.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. Lincel pills, 8 2s. 6d. Schieffmann's Asthma-cure, 6 5s. Lithia Varalettes, 6 4s. 6d. Santal Midy. "Metol" (129/27), Office of this Paper.

OFFERS wanted.—3 2s. 9d. Hearn's Bronchitis Cure; 4 2s. 6d., 3 4s. 6d., Byno Glycerophosphites; 9 1s.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 5 2s., 2 6s., Vapo Cresolin; 1 Vaporizer, 6s.; 1 Cuticura Resolvent, 4s. 6d.; all clean. 130/32, Office of this Paper.

### SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 64.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD., six 5 per cent. £5 preference shares for sale, £5 9s. net. 125/27, Office of this Paper.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

TWO 10-gal. carboys; what offers? SWIRE & Co., Brixton Hill.

6 2-GAL. pear-shape carboys; what offers (six)? BARTLETT, Chemist, Winchester.

SEVENTEEN electric lamps, including triple pendant, shades, fittings, complete; 30s., nearest offer. DUNN, Leamington.

PAIR 30-in. specie-jars, Maw's fig. 1,459 "Arrowroot," fig. 1,461 "Sodæ Carb.," also 30-in. pear-shape carboy; what offers? SHEPHERD, Chemist, Clevedon.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

JUBILEE coins:  $\frac{1}{2}$  sov., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; what offers cash? 126/26, Office of this Paper.

WATER-BED, 72 by 36, quite new; £4, or nearest offer. BARNES & MARSH, Chemists, West Dulwich.

O'BRIEN check-till, with coin exhibitor, £3; another without, 45s.; 1 Winchester tinct. tolu, 2s. 9d. per lb. CALLAM, 194 Crystal Palace Road, S.E.

SODA fountain for sale; good upright counter case taken in part payment. Can be seen at SPINK'S AMERICAN PHARMACY, 27 Tottenham Court Road, W.

WICKER spinal carriage, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft., waterproof apron and mattress, bicycle wheels, nearly new, by Carters, London; price £4; cost double. WESTON'S, Store Chemists, Derby.

MEMO FENA; "Standard" enlarging lantern,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate; Newth's "Chemistry" (6th); "Modern Physician" (Wilson, 5 vols.); metrio weights, listed 7s. 6d.; "Chemists' Annual," 1907; Will's mat. med. £1 1s. cabinet; offers? "METOL," 317 Lillie Road, S.W.

7 WINCH. each, soluble essences of lemon, champagne, kola, cyder, orange, pineapple, ginger-wine, elderette, at 1s. 9d. per lb.; 28 lb. pink vegetable colour for confectioners, 30 lb. golden caramel colour, 1s. 6d. per lb.; 8 cur. soda bicarb., 5s. 6d. per cwt. 133/10, Office of this Paper.

## WANTED.

PLATINUM, disused, for cash. P. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

OPTICIAN'S trial-case. State contents, price, to KIRKUP, Chemist, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THREE 1 or 2 gal. percolators. State price and particulars, 112/5, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL chair. State condition, price, maker, etc., BAILEY, 6 Cliff Terrace, St. John's, S.E.

DISPENSING scales, pill-machine, 5-grain; cheap. Please write, 238 Bow Road, London, E.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," January 5, 1907. Send flat to "S. B." (20/15), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSING-SCALES; any old discarded pair will do; cheap. WALKER & SKINNER, Stirling.

SPECTACLES, sundries, or small optician's trial case. WADE, 56 Boaler Street, Liverpool.

STUDENTS' chemical balance; cheap; approval required. PRICE, "Normanhurst," Ward End, Birmingham.

OPTICIAN'S trial-case, mounted lenses, good condition. State contents and price, BLENKIRON, Chemist, Edinburgh.

DENTAL instruments and apparatus; cheap. Full particulars and price, CROWTHER, 234 Hayden Road, Nottingham.

A CHECK-TILL, second-hand; must be in good condition. Full particulars to WELLS' DRUG-STORES, 239 Well Street, Hackney.

A COMPLETE set of dental forceps, in good condition. Sent on approval to WELLS' DRUG-STORES, 239 Well Street, Hackney.

A SECOND-HAND rotary pill-machine, to make 4-grain pills; also a second-hand capsuling machine for wine bottles. 24/10, Office of this Paper.

COUNTER-CASE, 3 ft. 6 in. or 4 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, 9 in. high; bent front preferred; 1 doz. oil-bottles, 32 or 40 oz.; 2 or 3 doz.  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. W.M. stoppered rounds. INCH & Co., Barnstaple.

## ADDRESSES WANTED.

ADDRESS wanted, Amos Ashworth, late of Blackpool. CHADWICK, 252 Langsett Road, Sheffield.

ADDRESS of Walsam, Davey & Co., late of Regent House, Regent Street, W. "T. A." (20/50), Office of this Paper.



## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

### Saturday, February 4.

*Inter-pharmacy Football League.* Matches: Square v. Westminster; Muter's v. Metro's.

### Monday, February 4.

*Society of Chemical Industry*, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. Presentation of portrait of the late Peter Greiss by Mr. Watson Smith. Papers by Dr. P. Schidrowitz and Mr. F. Kaye on "The Chemical Composition of some Motor-tyre Rubbers" and "On the Composition of some New Crudo Rubbers."

*Dewsbury Chemists' Association*, Church House, Church Street, at 8.45 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

### Tuesday, February 5.

*Ashton-under-Lyne Chemists' Association*, George and Dragon Hotel, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. Frederic Hanna, Mellor Road.

*Bradford Chemists' Association*, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 p.m. Mr. H. Goddard Dutton on "Harrogate and its Waters."

### Wednesday, February 6.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council meeting.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 p.m. Council meeting.

*Glasgow Optical Society*, Blythswood Hotel, 320 Argyle Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe on "Some New Points in Ophthalmometry."

*Guildford Chemists' Association*, Angel Hotel, at 7 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

*Stockport Chemists' Association*, County Restaurant, at 9 p.m. Paper by Mr. A. D. Watson on "Three Dispensing Problems."

*Altrincham Chemists' Association*, Axe and Cleaver Hotel, at 9 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

### Thursday, February 7.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, W., at 8.30 p.m. Paper on "The Senses," by Mr. W. Hunter Richards, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Ordinary meeting, at which the following papers will be communicated: "On the Rapid Electro-analytical Deposition and Separation of Metals"—Part I., "The Metals of the Silver and Copper Groups and Zinc," by Dr. H. J. S. Sand; "The Alkaloids of Ergot," by Dr. G. Barger and Mr. F. H. Carr; "Influence of Substitution on the Formation of Diazo Amines and Amino Azo-compounds"—Part VI., "The Partially Methylated 4:6-diamino-m-xylenes," by Dr. G. T. Morgan and Mr. F. M. G. Micklethwait; "The Reduction of Hydroxylaminodihydroumbelluloneoxime," by Mr. F. Tutin; "The Constitution of Umbellulone"—Part II., "The Reduction of Umbellulonic Acid," by Mr. F. Tutin; "Studies on Optically Active Carbimides"—Part V., "The Aryl Esters and the Amides of *l*-menthylcarbamie Acid," by Dr. R. H. Pickard and Mr. W. Oswald; "Some Constituents of Natural Indigo"—Part I., by Messrs. A. G. Perkin and W. P. Bloxam; "The Occurrence of Isatin in some Samples of Java Indigo," by Mr. A. G. Perkin; "On the Absorption Spectra of Benzoic Acid, the Benzoates, and Benzamide," by Dr. W. N. Hartley and Mr. E. P. Hedley; "The Absorption Spectra of Phthalic Isophthalic and Terephthalic acids. Phthalic Anhydride and Phthalimide," by Dr. W. N. Hartley and Mr. E. P. Hedley; " $\alpha\alpha$  Trimethyl- and  $\alpha\alpha\gamma\gamma$  Tetramethyl-tricarballic Acids and  $\alpha\Delta$  Dimethyl-butane  $\alpha\beta\Delta$  Tricarboxylic Acid," by Messrs. H. Henstock and C. H. G. Sprankling; "A Reaction of Certain Colouring Matters of the Oxazine Series," by Dr. J. F. Thorpe.

*Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association*, 156 King Street, at 8 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

*Sheffield Chemical and Pharmaceutical Society*, Royal Victoria Hotel. Annual ball. Tickets from Mr. H. G. Williams, Hon. Secretary, 118 The Moor.

*Folkestone Chemists' Association*, Queen's Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

### Friday, February 8.

*Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association*, 36 York Place, at 9.15 p.m. Open meetings. Arrangements by Mr. W. B. Cowie, F.C.S.

### Saturday, February 9.

*Inter-pharmacy Football League.* Match: London v. Square, at Wormholt Farm.

The annual dinner of the "Past and Present" students of the School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, has been arranged to take place at the Trocadero Restaurant (Balmoral Room) on Wednesday, February 27, at 7 for 7.30.

The annual dinner of the Leicester Chemists' Association will be held at the Grand Hotel on February 12. Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., Mr. J. Rymer Young (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at law, are expected to be present. Tickets may be had from Mr. Geo. E. Marfitt (Hon. Secretary), Infirmary Square.

The annual dinner of the Peterborough Chemists' Association will be held at the Grand Hotel, Peterborough, on February 21. Among those who have promised to attend are Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., Mr. Michael Carteighe, Dr. Symes, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones. Tickets (4s. each) can be had from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. J. E. Saunders and Mr. John W. Hall, 6 Long Causeway.

The annual dinner of the West Ham Chemists' Association will take place at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., on February 14. Among those who will be present are Sir John H. Bethell, M.P.; Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P.; Mr. R. A. Robinson, Past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. Walter Hills, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. Alderman Spratt, J.P., Mayor of West Ham; and Mr. John C. Umney, Chairman of the Drug Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. W. R. Barnes, 10 Terrace Road, Plaistow, E.

## Minor Experiences.

By Successful Candidates.

### IN LONDON.

Practical chemistry was the first subject I was sent to. It is a long way up to the laboratories, but when there we were sent to specified benches, and found our work laid ready for us. One balance is provided for each couple of students, so one does qualitative work while the other does his volumetric work. I did my qualitative work first, and found my salt to be composed of cadmium iodide and mercurous chloride. My volumetric work was interesting, being, I understand, quite different from anything previously set. "Make 500 c.c. of a  $\frac{1}{8}$  (one-eighth) normal solution of iodine, and say how many c.c. of this solution are equivalent to 20 c.c. of the solution of arsenic No. 9." It will be noticed that no calculation is required—simply the number of c.c. of solution of iodine required. I dissolved 7.93 grams of iodine in a little water with the aid of 11 grams potassium iodide, and diluted to 500 c.c. With this solution I filled the burette, and found that two separate 20 c.c. of the arsenic solution required 16.0 c.c. and 15.9 c.c. respectively, the mean of which (15.95) I gave as my answer. Three hours were allowed for chemistry; and then about fifty minutes for luncheon. Returning at 1.50, those who had chemistry in the morning went to dispensing. My paper read thus:

1. R Paraldehyde ... .. 5j.  
Tinct. aurant. ... .. m℥.  
Glycerini ... .. ʒij.  
Aq. ad ... .. ʒiiss.

Mitte ʒvj.

To be taken at bedtime.

2. Send half the B.P. quantity (in ounces) of ointment of oleate of zinc.

3. Make 4 fl. oz. of carbolised oil (5-per-cent.).

4. R Chrysarobin. ... .. gr. 40  
Iodoform. ... .. gr. 20  
Adeps. benz. ... .. ʒj.

Ft. unguent. m. d. ut.

5. R Sodii arseniatis ... .. gr. ʒi  
Ext. bellad. vir. ... .. gr. ʒ  
Ext. nucis vom. ... .. gr. ʒ  
Pil. rhei co. ... .. gr. ij.

Ft. pilula. Mitte xxiv. Silver.

One three times daily one hour before meals.

I left the hall conscious of having done a good day's work, and was therefore not surprised when I received a summons to attend a week later at 10.20 a.m. The large hall was differently arranged on this occasion, there being labelled tables in different parts of the room, at which were seated the examiners in the different subjects. My first subject was



materia medica, and I was given about fifteen specimens to recognise, three of which I did not know. The twelve included rue (what order, where grown?), frangula-bark (how did I tell it from cascara, what was the N.O., what was the purgative principle?), jaborandi (was the sample I was examining official, how did I recognise it?), wild-cherry bark (I had to ask for a characteristic piece before I gave my verdict—where grown, order?), finishing up with a discourse on beeswax. I knew I had not done too well in this subject, and was therefore pleased when I was sent to Mr. Saville Peck for chemistry. This gentleman led off with iodine—sources, how did I conduct my volumetric work on the previous (practical) day? Why did I add sodium bicarbonate? Why did I use starch paste? Was iodine in solution usually brown as in volumetric sol. of iodine? What colour would I expect it to be? (violet). Source of antimony? How obtained from the ore, how is antimony oxide prepared, had I ever seen Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, how is tartar emetic made, did I know anything about tartaric acid? Source? How prepared from lees? graphic formula? graphic formula for ethylene. How is ethylene prepared? (Mr. Peck objected to the text-book method of sparking equal volumes of acetylene and hydrogen.) When prepared from ethyl alcohol and sulphuric acid do these substances mix well? What had I noticed? (great heat developed). Enunciate the laws of chemical combination. This concluded chemistry, and after a wait of about twenty minutes I went to prescription-reading. The examiner gave me an English prescription to translate into full Latin, and also the following calculation to work out: "Send 10 oz. of solution of permanganate of zinc. Directions. One ounce of this solution made up to a pint with distilled water will give a 1-in-4,000 solution. How much zinc permang. will be required?" (I found it to be 24 grains.) Then I had to translate a dozen Latin prescriptions into English, and also had to point out any incompatibilities and detect any unusual doses. What is the dose of sodium arsenate, iron arsenate, turpentine, liquid extract of nux vomica, liquid extract of belladonna, and liquid extract of ergot? I was next sent to pharmacy. Here I was asked how to prepare syrup of senna, syrup of rhubarb, Easton's syrup, syrup of tolu, liquor bismuthi (why is the precipitated citrate washed?). Then I was shown a photograph of about twenty pieces of apparatus (drying-oven, hydrometer, retort, separator, separating-funnel, percolators, etc.), and asked which would I use for eucascaria liq. Then I was asked how I would act if called upon to sell a Schedule 1 poison. What particulars would I enter in the poison-book? After what seemed an interminable wait, I went to my last subject—botany. I was shown larkspur and deadly nightshade in flower, and was asked their natural orders. Then I was asked to state what was the slide under the microscope. I found it to be a section across a leaf-blade. What is transpiration? How does plant keep warm? What is carbon assimilation? How is starch formed? If formed in leaf, how is it that it is found in roots? Through what part of the plant-tissue does the starch pass on its way to the root? Does it go down as starch? How is the starch reformed in the root? Then I was given another section to recognise; this time the slide was a monocotyledonous root. How did I know it was a root and not a stem? How did I know it was a monocot, and not a dicot? The examiner complimented me on my knowledge of anatomy and physiology. I then sat down to await the result, and presently had the honour of receiving the President's congratulations; and he expressed the hope that I might become an ornament to the profession. I lost no time in reaching the telegraph office, where I kept the operators busy despatching the tidings to my relatives. I cannot conclude without thanking the examiner in botany, who gave me a help when I felt like going under. When perusing this account he will know that I am not ungrateful to him. (172/59.)

VICTORIA'S TRADE IN 1906.—The Agent-General for Victoria (the Hon. J. W. Taverner) has received from his Government a cablegram advising him that the exports for the past year amounted to 28,000,000*l.* and the imports to 25,234,000*l.*, as against 22,758,000*l.* and 22,337,000*l.* respectively for the year 1905.

THE *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1907 is a book we welcome to our editorial table, knowing we shall have occasion many times throughout 1907 to consult its pages. If our readers want to know all the news of the world and possess a diary, a library in itself, subscribe to the above weekly—10*s.* per annum.—*B.C. Pharmaceutical Record.*

STOLEN ORDERS, ETC.—We are informed by Oowana, Ltd., 26 Red Lion Square, London, W.C., that, between 6 p.m. on January 30 and 9 a.m. the following morning, an organised raid was made on the letter-boxes of several firms in Red Lion Square, London, W.C., by some persons unknown. Oowana were among those who suffered in this way, the whole of their correspondence being cleared out. Any of our readers who had addressed communications to the company should repeat them.

## The Conundrum.

PIX LIQUIDA (syn. Stockholm tar) was the drug represented by Mr. Fred Reynolds's sketch in our Winter Issue, p. 174. The following are some of the correct replies received:

In the Transvaal the compounds of Heathen Chineso  
Are described as real "sinks of iniquity."  
This celestial wight should be purity quite  
While in cold H<sub>2</sub>O he pix liquida.

DANIEL DAVISON, Cromer.

Why stay in the water these bitter cold days?  
'Tis plain what you're doing, the artist portrays,  
No treasure you're seeking, you're up to your tricks.  
Have I guessed aright when I say liquid picks (pix liquida)?  
M. HERSANT, Upper Holloway.

I've heard there's a tar of Stockholm,  
Who picked oakum when absent from home,  
Now in search of fresh air  
He pix liquid out there,  
For his last one seems likely to roam.  
T. W. HODGES, Sheffield.

A navy with humorous eye  
At work in the water I spy.  
Now what can it mean,  
This pick-cular scene?  
Pix liquida seems the reply.  
H. S. GREEN, Christchurch, Hants.

Other replies are aqua anisi; water of Stockholm tar; ipecac.; crystallised borax; rose-water.

## College Notes.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.—The students from this College paid their first visit to Kew for this year on Tuesday last. *Helleborus niger* and *H. viridis* were found growing in the open, *Daphne mezereum* was also coming into blossom, and the male catkins on the hazel were well developed. The beds of medicinal and economic plants are undergoing the annual dig over, but the tropical economic house is full of pharmaceutical specimens. *Andropogon nardus* and other species of *Andropogon*, which are attracting so much interest in Ceylon, show a good growth in pots.

## WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.  
Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.  
Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.  
London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.  
Brixton School of Pharmacy, 78 Stockwell Park Road, S.W.  
Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.  
Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.  
Birmingham and Midland College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.  
North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## C. & D. Diary, 1907.

Worth considerably more than a guinea a book.—*R. J. Shennan.*

The Chemists' Compendium and Druggists' Desideratum.—*E. Dodge.*

I think that the 1907 *Diary* is a very good one for the advancement of trade.—*A. M. Farrow.*

Just like the ivy, I cling to thee,  
THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY;  
Of all the books outside of heaven  
Thou art the best 1907.—*L. J. Wolferson.*

To an up-to-date chemist the *Diary* is indispensable, being a perfect book of reference and guide.—*T. Arnold.*

"I will applaud thee to the very echo,  
That should applaud again."

"Macbeth," Act V., Sc. 3.—*J. Dent.*

A volume indispensable to the business-chemist or assistant.  
*A. A. Cruickshank.*



# EDWARDS' "HARLENE"

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will send to any Chemist purchasing a £2 parcel of "Harlene" one gross of

# Free Sample Bottles

for distribution among their customers, also

**HANDSOME DUMMIES for Counter & Window Displays,**  
and **WINDOW SLIPS**, as follows:—

THIS  
CREATES  
TRADE

**A FREE Sample Bottle of Edwards' "Harlene" given this day to every purchaser of goods to the value of 1s. and upwards.**

AND  
DRAWS  
CUSTOMERS

*together with Showcards and Counter Bills free of charge.*

### PRICE LIST.

No. 1 size—Retail	...	...	1 -	...	Wholesale	...	...	11 -	per doz.
" 2 "	"	"	2 6	...	"	...	...	27 6	"
" 3 "	"	"	4 6	...	"	...	...	47 -	"

### SPECIAL.

Full Discount of **20** per cent. off Trade Prices to all buyers of **£2** (net), cash with order.

**CARRIAGE PAID.**

**EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96 High Holborn, LONDON, W.C.**